DAILY REPORT

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ADN CORRESPONDENT VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR MBFR TALKS

LD302038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1027 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[By ADN correspondent Joachim Koschak: "On the Forthcoming 17th Round of the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna--The 17th round of the negotiations on the reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe begins on 31 January in the Hofburg in Vienna. The position of the participating socialist states is characterized by the firm intention to immediately draw up an initial reduction agreement. In contrast to this is the lack of political readiness on the part of the NATO states to constructively and realistically cooperate on the solution of this urgent task for securing peace in Europe.

The Warsaw Pact states have, above all with their farreaching proposals of 8 June and 30 November 1978, created the basis for an initial agreement. These proposals make concessions to the participant Western states on essential questions, and lead to an approximation of positions. However, the NATO states' refusal to give a constructive and comprehensive answer has so far impeded a possible turning-point in the negotiations.

Horst Borchert, deputy head of the GDR delegation to the Vienna negotiations and embassy counselor, has stated in an ADN interview: In their proposals, the socialist states have based themselves on the assumption that an approximate military balance of forces has developed in the planned reduction area of central Europe. This balance of forces should be brought about by means of effective and mutual reductions in forces and armaments by each participant state at an agreed lower level.

The deputy head of the GDR delegation emphasized that progress in the negotiations in Vienna could only be achieved, however, if the West finally takes these realities as their basis, and abandons efforts to alter the military balance of power. He said that for the socialist countries, concrete disarmament measures are the most urgent task of current international policy. Embassy Counselor Borchert stressed, in conclusion: We are ready, as Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State recently emphasized, for the most radical disarmament measures if the principle of equal security is adhered to at all stages.

HEAD OF CSSR DELEGATION TO MBFR TALKS INTERVIEWED

LD302310 Prague CTK in English 2101 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, 30 Jan, CETEKA--It is now necessary to proceed from a general discussion to drafting the text of an agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Emil Keblusek has stressed before the start of the 17th round of the talks here tomorrow.

A possible road leading to the achievement of such an agreement has been shown by proposals submitted by socialist countries, based on the principle of equal security for all sides concerned. This principle means that all direct participants should reduce their forces proportionately to their military potential in central Europe. All Warsaw Treaty countries, direct participants in the Vienna talks, have agreed to this principle, but Western delegations oppose it and refuse to reduce their forces on the basis of equality, the Czechoslovak ambassador said.

The ambassador told CETEKA that the urgency of effective disarmament measures in this sphere results among others from the fact that Western states approve and realize long-term programs of increasing the NATO military potential, modernizing, re-structuring NATO armies and introducing new systems of weapons of mass destruction in central Europe. The Soviet-U.S. bilateral talks on strategic arms limitation, a halt to nuclear arms tests and a ban on weapons designed to destroy satellites, together with the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the Vienna talks are the only platform for the realization of those disarmament measures pushed through by socialist countries for years, Emil Keblusek said. He stressed that the Czechoslovak delegation together with delegations of other socialist states will make every effort to achieve substantial progress at the talks.

POLISH DELEGATE'S PRESS CONFERENCE AFTER MBFR SESSION

LD311908 Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, 31 Jan, PAP--The (?17th) plenary session of the delegations of 19 states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO taking part in the negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held here today. Chairman of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, took the floor during the meeting.

Later in the day, he gave a press conference in the Hofburg Castle. As is commonly known, the 16th round of negotiations ended in a rather pessimistic atmosphere--hopes for progress did not materialize and the general impression was that of the lost time and wasted chances. The main cause of that pessimistic assessment, which cannot but affect the development of the current round, is the stand adopted by the Western partners on the compromise proposals of Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the Soviet Union and Poland presented last June, Tadeusz Strulak said.

The Polish representative recalled that as a constructive answer to the Western steps of April, the initiative imparted an indispensable dynamics to the negotiations and considerably increased the scope of agreement in the key issues related to troops reduction. The Western views on the establishment of the parity of forces were widely taken into account. The socialist countries remarked that their compromise proposals are not of a definite character and called on the West to adopt a similar, flexible approach when seeking realistic solutions.

After over half-a-year deliberations the Western participants adopted an inexplicable and astonishing stand when they rejected to further discuss the proposals and came back to their unchanged and unrealistic postulates. They suggested that the Warsaw Treaty states should amend their June proposals while themselves did nothing to make any progress possible. In that way at the turn of the last round the Western states shut the door before any possibility of discussion on many fundamental problems in the field of troops reduction and postreduction limitations.

The main and old argument of the West is that in central Europe, the Warsaw Treaty outnumbers the NATO forces by 150,000 troops. This is a starting point for their demand of asymmetric reductions, much higher on the side of socialist states. In consequence the Western states attempt to draw attention to one issue: That of military data, and they claim its solution will determine any progress in the negotiations. That arouses serious doubts as to the intentions of the West.

In the past two years, when many dozen figures were exchanged, the Western side could not substantiate its thesis on the disproportion in the number of West's and East's troops in central Europe and did not want to admit its obvious mistakes in the estimates.

It insists on further foot-dragging over the data and the organizational structure of the Warsaw Treaty. Past experience shows that such a method would not lead to any solution and would serve the West to ascribe the so-called disproportion to individual socialist states, without eliminating it or reducing its volume.

The Polish delegate stressed that such approach is not likely to result in an agreement. On the contrary, it blocks the way to a constructive dialogue. Emphasizing the durable value of the June proposals of socialist countries, he reminded that they still remain at the negotiation table. The discussion over the proposals can be resumed any time like that over the socialist proposals not to increase the number of troops of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO in the reduction zone in the negotiations period, modified in November last year. Ambassador Strulak emphasized that Poland and her allies attach great importance to the Vienna agreement.

Answering questions from newsmen concerning the initiative of the four socialist states of "freezing" the collective personnel potential of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO forces in central Europe for the duration of talks, Polish representative stressed that an agreement in this matter would in no way affect the stands taken by participants on the negotiated problems. For instance, Western participants would be free to stick to their claim that there is a 150,000-man imbalance in forces to the advantage of the Warsaw Treaty states, while the socialist countries could continue to disprove this claim as unfounded. Nonetheless, an agreement of considerable political significance would have been concluded which could favourably influence the overall European situation and the course of Vienna negotiations.

HEAD OF GDR DELEGATION TO GENEVA TALKS INTERVIEWED

LD301916 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The following is an excerpt from an interview given by Amassador Dr Herder, head of the GDR delegation at the Geneva disarmament talks, in connection with the opening of this year's spring session of the disarmament committee:

[Herder--begin recording] The committee's current work is focussed, as before, on nuclear disarmament. At the USSR's initiative, new proposals and recommendations were referred to the committee by the 33d UN General Assembly. These include greater security guarantees for nonnuclear states, intended to protect them in binding form under international law against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the request to all five nuclear powers to start negotiations on nuclear disarmament. Another subject is the complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. The socialist states and some nonalined countries consider it extremely urgent that the committee take decisive measures against the neutron weapon. It will be remembered that, since last March, the committee has had before it a draft convention by eight socialist states on the banning of the production, storing, stationing and use of the neutron weapons. Other complex tasks concern the banning of all means of mass destruction, both existing ones, such as chemical weapons, and new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. The debate at the 33d UN General Assembly has again highlighted the urgency of measures against the arms race involving new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. In the final analysis, only a comprehensive agreement will be able to prevent the misuse of scientific and technological discoveries for the development and production of new and dangerous weapons of mass destruction. The negotiations on the banning of the development, production and storing of chemical weapons, and on the destruction of their stocks are convincing proof of the need for preventive agreements. It is much more complicated to ban weapons of mass destruction which have already been developed once they have been tested and included in the arsenals.

[Question] Comrade ambassador, parallel with the meetings of the committee, various states are conducting here in Geneva bilateral and multilateral negotiations which deal in part with the same subject matter being considered by the committee. How are these negotiations related to the work of the overall committee?

[Answer] Agreement by the states with the greatest military potential on the most important questions means great support for the work of the committee. The USSR, the United States and Britain, for instance, are negotiating a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, and the first two a ban on the development, production and storing of chemical weapons and the destruction of their stocks. The experience of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, which has existed for 17 years, shows that the prerequisites for successful work improved whenever the leading nuclear powers came to an understanding on coordinated initiatives, as a basis of discussion in the committee. As the latest example, I would like to cite the convention banning the hostile application of military or other means of modifying the environment. [end recording]

POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT

LD272101 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

["Polish Deputy Foreign Minister's Interview"--MTI headline]

[Excerpt] Budapest, January 27 (MTI)--Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Professor Marian Dobrosielski, one of the main ideologists and representatives of Polish peace policy who led his country's delegation at the Helsinki preparatory session and at the Belgrade meeting, has given an interview to MTI correspondent Janos Barabas about the most outstanding questions of peace and war. He took a stand favouring detente and peaceful coexistence and recalled that Poland, which has suffered heavy casualties in course of history, has always stood in the forefront of struggle for peace. "It is sad," said Professor Dobrosielski, "that we cannot speak of some concrete advancement in the sphere of military detente. On the contrary, further arms stocks are being amassed. At the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly last year several good proposals were made after which the foreign minister of Singapore had put the question: Here everybody is speaking in favour of disarmament, then who is against it? The Americans and the NATO provided a quick answer in practice by raising their military budgets and their programme of developing war technology. In my view, this decision of the NATO was one of the most negative events of last year.

"I am convinced that the supporters of armament rejoiced in a more dangerous manner, though differently, than priest Jones of the People's Temple: He put an end to 'only' a few hundred people's lives, but they are threatening the world with the destruction of entire mankind. Armament is dangerous not only because it holds threat of war. Another timely problem is that it consumes so much of material and research resources that humanity cannot tackle common problems like hunger, illiteracy and environment protection. That is why I am of the view that if SALT-II does not succeed, the armament spree will simply render life unbearable for men. These talks, just like the force reduction negotiations in Vienna, are naturally not free from risk, but this risk is negligible as compared to the danger posed by armament."

Continuing, the Polish deputy foreign minister said: "That is why great significance attaches to the declaration issued by the Moscow session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee which reaffirmed that the aim of the fraternal socialist countries is to continue detente, check the armament race and international cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence principles. Naturally we are aware that the path leading to it does not lie in unilateral disarmament. Though the Soviet Union has on several occasions taken measures for unilateral force reduction, the United States was not willing to follow these. For this reason, the guarantee for peace at present is the armed force of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty organization.

TIRANA RADIO DISCUSSES U.S. CONGRESSMEN'S TAIWAN VISIT

AU301947 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 79 AU

[Text] As reported by news agencies, a large delegation of American congressmen recently visited Taiwan. During its stay in Taipei the delegation had talks with high-level Taiwanese officials on further consolidation of bilateral ties and cooperation.

The visit of this American delegation to Taiwan confirms that American imperialism is not giving up its support for Taipei's clique. This was also confirmed by the leader of the American delegation during his stay in Taiwan when he stated that his delegation had come to Taiwan to examine the possibilities of Taiwan remaining a strong country. Further, he said, we think that you are a sovereign, free and independent government and that you should continue to remain such. We will support your efforts in this direction.

The visit of the American delegation to Taiwan took place at a time when the Chinese social imperialists are doing everything to consolidate their relations and cooperation with the American imperialists in all fields. It shows that American imperialism is, with the consent of Chinese social imperialism, now implementing its two China policy.

AWP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD311136 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

["Communique on the Meeting of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 31 Jan, ATA--Follows the text of the communique on the meeting of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania:

On January 29 and 30, 1979, under the direction of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania was convened, which examined the report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee "On the Fulfillment of the Plan of the Year 1978 and of the Three Years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan Taken Together and the Measures for the Realisation of the Tasks of the Year 1979", delivered by the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C. of the PLA, Comrade Hyshi Kapo.

After having discussed extensively the presented report, the plenum of the Central Committee approved it unanimously and took the respective decisions. At the end, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Comrade Enver Hoxha, drew the conclusions of the proceedings of the plenum.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONS EXAMINE DRAFT LAWS

AU292105 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The permanent commissions of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for agriculture and health, communal and postal communication services met to examine and discuss relevant draft laws on the net income [word indistinct] of agricultural cooperatives and the postal-telecommunication services. The commissions outlined the tasks for introducing these draft laws at the meeting of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

COVERAGE OF GIEREK-LED POLISH PARTY-STATE DELEGATION'S VISIT

Delegation Arrives

AU311455 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 31 Jan, BTA--A Polish party and state delegation, headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

The guidelines for the further development and deepening of all-round cooperation between the two countries will be discussed at the forthcoming Bulgaro-Polish official summit talks.

The Polish delegation includes Mr Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Executive of the Polish United Peasants' Party and marshal of the Polish Sejm; Mr Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party; Mr Longin Cegielski, member of the Supreme Executive of the Polish United Peasants' Party and deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr Emil Wojtaszek, member of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and minister of foreign affairs; and Mr Lucjan Motyka, the Polish ambassador to Bulgaria and member of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party.

At Sofia Airport the distinguished guests were welcomed by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, by senior party and state leaders and other officials and by thousands of Sofia citizens.

Zhivkov, Gierek Hold Talks

AU311510 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, (?met today). Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Edward Gierek had talks which were held in a particularly cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Edward Gierek and the members of the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by him, this afternoon laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the immortal leader of the Bulgarian people and eminent worker of the international communist and workers movement.

The ceremony was attended by Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Yordanov; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister; Col Gen Slavcho Trunski, deputy minister of national defense and the ambassadors of the two countries Ivan Nedev and Lucjan Motyka. A guards detachment presented honors (?to the Polish guests).

Delegations Begin Talks

AU311730 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The official Bulgarian-Polish talks have begun at the Boyana Residence in Sofia. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and the Polish delegation is led by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary.

The talks were attended: On the Bulgarian side by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian National Agrarian Union secretary and State Council first deputy chairman; Dimitur Stanishev and Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretaries; Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Polish commission for economic cooperation; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister; and Milko Balev, chief of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's office--and on the Polish side by Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the Polish United Peasants' Party Presidium and marshal of the Polish Sejm; Jozef Pinkowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Jagin Cegielski, member of the Supreme Committee of the Polish United Peasants' Party Presidium, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the Polish side of the Bulgarian-Polish commission for economic cooperation; Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs; Lucjan Motyka, Polish ambassador to Bulgaria and PZPR Central Committee member; Jerzy Waszczuk, chief of the chancery of the PZPR Central Committee secretariat; and Zbigniew Wojterkowski, deputy chairman of the planning commission at the Council of Ministers.

Issues of bilateral cooperation and topical international problems are being discussed in a particularly cordial, friendly atmosphere and in complete mutual understanding.

Various Topics Discussed

AU311932 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, 31 Jan, BTA--The two delegations informed each other of the tasks Bulgaria and Poland are tackling now in implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and the 7th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

It was pointed out that the successful and dynamic development of the economies of the two socialist countries open up great prospects for deepening Bulgaro-Polish cooperation in all spheres of life.

Special attention was attached to the economic, scientific and technological contacts. Prospects were outlined for their further development, for the expansion of specialization and industrial joint production, in implementation of the complex programme for socialist economic integration of the CMEA member-countries.

Expressed was the readiness of the two parties and the two countries to continue with their contribution to the consolidation of unity of the socialist community countries, of the international communist and workers' movement, the struggle for lasting peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The talks proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, sincere and business like, in complete mutual understanding and unanimity on all matters discussed.

Leaders Exchange Awards

AU311930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] At the Boyana Residence in Sofia, Todor Zhivkov has presented the Stara Planina Order, with ribbon, to Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and to Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman.

The State Council has bestowed on them this high Bulgarian distinction for their great services for developing the mutual alliance and comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and the BCP, the fraternal friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and between the Bulgarian and Polish peoples as well as for their great contribution to the building of a socialist society in Poland.

Comrade Gierek presented the Order for Services, with large ribbon, to Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov, which the Polish State Council has awarded them for their great services in developing the friendship and cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria and for their comprehensive contribution to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist community's countries.

The ceremony was attended by Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dhurzov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Tanchev, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Kardzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Antanasov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Georgi Yordanov.

DEPUTY PREMIER ZAREV DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST

AU311139 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, departed today for Budapest, where he will conduct talks on coordinating the two countries' national plans for the 1981-85 period.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES--Sofia, 29 Jan, BTA--By a State Council decree Mr Dimitur Chorbajdiev is relieved of his duties as Bulgaria's ambassador to Burundi and will be replaced by Mr Serafim Serafimov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Tanzania, to perform ambassadorial duties in both countries. By a State Council decree Mr Boncho Mitev is relieved of his duties as Bulgaria's ambassador to Panama and will be replaced by Mr Boyko Dimitrov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Cuba, to perform ambassadorial duties in both countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD]

STANISHEV RECEIVES PCI OFFICIAL--Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received on 25 January (Daric Valori), member of the Italian Communist Party leadership, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. Further developing the fraternal cooperation between the two parties was discussed at the meeting and opinions on some topical international issues were exchanged. The talk took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Jan 79 AU]

TRICHKOV, DYULGEROV ACTIVITIES--The 60th anniversary of the communist party organization in the heroic town of Belitsa was celebrated tonight. On this occasion a town rally was held. It was attended by Krustyu Trichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the People's and State Control Committee; by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the party okrug committee. Many officials and citizens of Blagoevgrad and of the Blagoevgrad Okrug and guests from Sofia were also present. "A greetings message on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, was read by Krustyu Trichkov." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU]

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS AT PRAGUE CASTLE

LD312324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] President Gustav Husak today received at Prague Castle Francis Anthony Small, New Zealand ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who presented his credentials. In the course of the reception it was noted that Czechoslovak-New Zealand relations are developing in the spirit of the principle of good cooperation between countries with different social systems and have the prerequisites for further development.

The president of the republic also received the credentials of Stephen Aratoon Yusuf, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Czechoslovakia. When assessing the standards of the relations between the CSSR and Pakistan, it was pointed out that there are possibilities for their further long-term development.

Yasim Bonyadi, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Czechoslovakia, also attended the reception in Prague Castle. In the course of a friendly conversation the importance of the April national-democratic revolution, which was a watershed in the historical development of Afghanistan, was stressed. It was noted that Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan conduct their foreign policy along the same principles and that they are endeavoring to deepen the process of detente and the strengthening of a permanent peace. Their joint interests make it possible to achieve the further development of all-round cooperation in all spheres of mutual contacts, which is in keeping with the goals of the socialist construction in both countries.

(Yo Ho-chun), ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Czechoslovakia, was also received at the reception in Prague Castle. In a comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the beneficial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the DPRK, which strengthens the unity of the world socialist community, the speeding up of progress and the securing of peace in the world. It was also emphasized that Czechoslovakia, both in the past and at the present, has supported the constructive proposals of the DPRK Government for the unification of the country through peaceful and democratic means and without outside interference.

HRUSKOVIC, SOVIET DIPLOMATS VISIT NUCLEAR STATION

LD312148 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station was visited this evening by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and Nikolay Goncharov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava. They were interested in the construction and the progress of work at this important energy-generating enterprise.

COLOTKA CONTINUES VISIT TO MINING AREA

LD311648 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, is visiting the Velky Drtis district for the second day today. Accompanied by Jan Gregor, Slovak deputy premier, he joined the working people of the Dolina pit, part of the coal and lignite mines concern.

REPORT ON STROUGAL, KREISKY PRESS CONFERENCE

AU291453 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU

[Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi report on the press conference given by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal on 26 January in Zidlochovice, CSSR, with recorded excerpts from Kreisky and Strougal statements, Kreisky in German, Strougal in Czech, followed by German translation]

[Excerpt] Kreisky and Strougal made an impression of being rather satisfied when they gave a press conference for domestic and foreign newsmen at the Renaissance Hall of Zidlochovice Castle, incidentally the birthplace of Archduke Euegen. They have agreed on the continuation of the dialog on detente and have come out in favor of trade expansion, which is to take concrete shape in the very near future through talks between the ministers concerned, the Austrian trade minister and the CSSR foreign trade minister. On the Czechoslovak side, a slight disappointment was noticeable over the fact that although conventional trade is functioning, cooperation in third markets still leaves much to be desired.

[Kreisky--begin recording] Regardless of how things may develop elsewhere in the world, we want to demonstrate anew how much we are interested in further developing the policy of detente. Let me add another sentence: Naturally, we have also talked about the need to make preparations in good time for the conference, the follow-up conference in Madrid, because particularly at a time like this one needs the most concrete examples possible for the policy of detente. [end recording]

And here is Strougal's summary of the political aspects of the talks: [Strougal--begin recording] I think, from the Czechoslovak viewpoint something has been achieved in all fields: the border is actually a border of neighbors, of friends--this is a fact in Europe, and Europe is playing an important part in the overall international situation. [end recording]

A concrete question asked by the Austrian radio and television service about the Czechoslovak nuclear powerplants in the border region was answered by the premier very extensively:

[Strougal--begin recording] I understand the concern of the Austrian public, or at least part of the Austrian public. We know about the referendum--you know our plans. I will tell you frankly that I can see no other possibility then to continue building nuclear powerplants in the CSSR. [end recording]

The CSSR does not want to depart from its nuclear power policy because it urgently needs nuclear energy for its economy, and other plant sites are out of the question. According to Strougal, the plants are absolutely safe. The breakdown in Bohumice, which was recently widely discussed by the Austrian public, had nothing to do with any release of radioactive elements. I have promised the Austrian chancellor, Strougal declared, that we will inform the Austrians comprehensively about everything connected with our nuclear powerplants. That is all that can be expected, though.

The CSSR is not considering an abolition of compulsory visas, either, for the time being. Here it was interesting to hear how emphatically Premier Strougal dissociated himself from the so-called "Hungarian method." While the Hungarians deliberately open their country to the West and adjust themselves to world market prices, the CSSR--according to professional economist Strougal--has no intention of exposing itself to economic disproportions.

And, in conclusion, in reply to a journalist's question, a word directed to the journalists: The premier intends to see to a facilitation of their work, although the Czechoslovaks, as before, regret what in their opinion is an imbalanced reporting in the Austrian news media.

PRESS COMMENT ON CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

Bratislava PRAVDA

AU291257 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in the column: "A Word on the Events": "The Moment of Historical Choice"]

[Excerpt] On the day of the opening session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee in its new, expanded form, U.S. President James Carter presented his State of the Union Message for this year. It is undoubtedly a positive fact that he stressed the need for achieving a stable peace, the most important part of which he considers to be the conclusion of an agreement concerning the limitation of strategic arms (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union. His words received, however, a peculiar accentuation when the President repeatedly stressed the need for a so-called "strong American defense" and when he supported this "defense" by claiming that a single U.S. nuclear submarine is equipped with missiles with so many and such effective nuclear warheads that they would suffice to destroy all large and medium-sized towns in the Soviet Union. It is no accident that observers in Washington agreed that President Carter's message did not answer the most important U.S. domestic and foreign policy questions, but rather raised a number of new large questions.

RUDE PRAVO

AU301235 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article in the column: "We Comment": "Two Worlds, Two Approaches"]

[Excerpts] The week that has just passed again showed the remarkably and fundamentally contrasting attitudes of socialist and capitalist countries to a question that is fateful for the whole of mankind, the reduction of armament and peace. On 24 January the session of the expanded UN Disarmament Committee opened in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Virtually at the same time new figures of the military budget were published in the United States and President Carter delivered the State of the Union Message before the two houses of Congress--an address that was full of cold war sabre-rattling, of threats of new weapons and stepped up military tension.

Two Social Systems, Two Worlds, and Also Two Approaches to a Fateful Question for the Whole of Mankind

President Carter, a politician who is the head of the strongest country of the capitalist world and thus a politician who has tremendous coresponsibility for the preservation of peace said in his State of the Union Message, among other things: "The Poseidon submarine carries enough nuclear warheads to destroy every large and medium-sized city in the Soviet Union."

Could there be a more cynical and inhumane statement than this one made by Carter? Could something else expose as mercilessly the true moral essence of the man who has always been trying to call the banner of human rights his own? Could there be a clearer picture of what U.S. imperialism and its hegemonist policy mean?

And the U.S. President dares to make such statements at a time when the whole of mankind justly hopes that relaxation of international tension--the prevailing trend in international relations--will also in future continue to forge its way ahead victoriously.

Regretably, it is not a matter of mere sentences and verbal statements.

These are ominous facts. But they are not the only facts testifying that the West, in particular the United States, is unwinding the dangerous spiral of armament. The world, however, needs something else: it needs a life free from the threat of a military conflict and without the stockpiles of deadly weapons. It needs concrete progress on the path of reducing armament. This is what the socialist countries are constantly striving for.

MLADA FRONTA

AU301257 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 27 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Karel Cech article in the column: "Commentary of the Week": "Carter's Midterm Certificate"]

[Text] In contrast to school pupils, the American President's midterm comes every 2 years, and they write the certificates themselves. Toward the end of January 1977 James Carter moved into Washington's White House for a 4-year period. The past few days thus marked half his term of office. Less than 2 years are left until the next elections. But this time the identity of the man who will win them is being determined now. Like all the former presidents whom the articles of the constitution enabled to do this, James Carter, too, is striving to prolong his mandate for more than one term. However, the certificate he will be able to present to the American voters as a return on their votes is not encouraging. This is also testified to by the State of the Union Message presented in the middle of this week by the President at the joint session of Congress.

It took the President 30 minutes to read the message; during these 30 minutes he said much, but nothing new. In the passage concerning U.S. foreign policy he more or less reiterated the ideas the world has heard from the White House time and again, several problems he did not mention at all and some problems he merely listed. From this part of his speech the observers therefore note perhaps only his words about the agreement on the limitation of strategic arms that is being prepared between the United States and the Soviet Union; on the whole, the President spoke of it in greater detail than other topics. Opinions are still cropping up in the U.S. Congress--which will have to sanction this agreement--that maintain that it allegedly suits only the Soviet Union, and that it impairs U.S. interests. Carter denied these sallies and in his speech he stressed that SALT-II is aimed not at gaining unilateral advantages for any of the participating great powers, but at insuring their security, limiting armament expenditures and preserving the balance of forces. In his endeavor to paralyze the attacks of the critics of this agreement--by the way, according to the latest polls more than 70 percent of all Americans are in favor of concluding the agreement as soon as possible--the President, of course, repeated several times the refrain about the need for a "strong U.S. defense" and used the capabilities of American weapons in action as an argument--for instance, that of nuclear submarines, each of which alone would allegedly suffice to destroy all the important cities in the USSR....

The main issue of the passages on domestic policy in the President's State of the Union Message lay in the defense of the American draft budget for fiscal year 1980, which he had submitted to the Congress 2 days previously. [paragraph continues]

In fact, the form of this budget became the object of justified criticism by the public and a number of organizations and individual politicians even at the time it was being prepared. The President himself called the budget "severe and austere" and, with the exception of the Pentagon, America must agree with his classification. Actually, Carter wants to spend the record sum of more than $138 billion for armament--that means 24 cents of every dollar in the American state's pocket. Compared with the preceding period, U.S. military expenditures are being increased 10 percent. Not even the richest capitalist states can produce billions by magic and out of thin air; thus it must reappropriate money intended for other purposes, even though America would benefit far more from achieving these other purposes. For this reason old-age pensions will be cut by the $600 million that are needed to pay for the development of the MX mobile intercontinental missile. The $1.5 billion for the Trident nuclear submarine will be taken out of the $2 billion by which the health insurance will be decreased. The development of the new missile for this submarine, which will cost $40 million, will be symbolically paid for by the American Indians, whose assistance fund will be decreased by $52 million....

It is also these astronomic expenditures for the army that are not only draining off the money for more useful purposes, but also spinning the wheels of inflation, against which Carter knows no effective medicine, contrary to the times when he was only striving to win the seat in the White House. Last year alone inflation rose about 9 percent and, according to CTK's New York correspondent Karel Filek, even the most optimistic economists from among Carter's advisers estimate this year's growth of inflation at another 7.5 percent. President Carter has fulfilled only the minimum number of the 700 election promises which won him the votes and opened the doors of the White House to him. That is also why America is justly viewing the midterm certificate he has written for himself with a great deal of criticism.

U.S. CAUTION OVER DENG'S 'VEHEMENT OFFENSIVE' NOTED

LD311800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Miloslav Ambru, our New York correspondent, now reports on the first day of negotiations between U.S. and PRC government representatives in Washington:

[Ambru] Beijing [Peking] did not ask Washington to set the date of the arrival and the 9-day U.S. visit of Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping]--allegedly the only statesman who in his country is officially the number two man, but who for the world and in actual fact is number one--at random, but to coincide with the first day of the spring festive season, that is the Chinese lunar new year. In fact, this visit has been devised to herald in a new era in the life of China and her people.

Moreover, Deng Xiaoping did not come to Washington emptyhanded. As a token he brought along a gift which neither President Carter nor the worst reactionaries in the world dreamed of receiving so speedily and in advance: Mao's heirs announced that they would recognize not only the rights and distinguished titles but even all the property and money of former landowners, big estate owners and further members of the Chinese bourgeoisie, with interest to be payable for the past 30 years.

That is the price for the betrayal of socialism the Maoists have decided to pay in the hope that it will help them gain the confidence of the world's business community and as a sign that they intend to be its loyal allies against the Soviet Union and the entire world of socialism.

In return for this gift of betrayal, Deng Xiaoping would like to take back home with him the promise not only of material aid--deliveries of technology and credits--but also the promise that Washington will not agree to disarmament, which would put an end to Beijing's hope of unleashing a world conflagration, and from the ruins of which only China [words indistinct] would rise to the sun like the legendary phoenix.

At the end of the first day of talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance, newsmen asked Deng whether he had succeeded in persuading his U.S. partners about the Soviet threat. The Chinese statesman replied that he thought that both sides understood it. Yet the U.S. side is not too enthusiastic about this pressure being applied by Deng. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance hastened to add that the talks were only just at the initial stage. Vance said: We have only just dipped our toe into the water. However, he added that no U.S.-Chinese joint declaration would be issued at the conclusion of Deng's talks in Washington--only a press communique about the content. This caution displayed by the United States indicates that the White House intends to put the brakes on Deng's vehement offensive. The next few days will show to what extent it will actualy do this.

IRANIANS DEMAND MODERN SOLUTION, NOT ISLAMIC STATE

AU241303 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 22 Jan 79 p 2 AU

["Ar"-signed commentary: "Decisions in Iran"]

[Text] What course will the development in Iran take? This question is coming increasingly to the fore now that the Iranian domestic political crisis has entered a new stage with the departure of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. This week's events should bring the answer closer.

It seems that today hardly anybody in Iran counts on the compromise solution imposed from above in the form of Prime Minister Bakhtiar's government and the Regency Council substituting for the shah, although Bakhtiar still holds power and has Washington's full support. He is not, however, recognized in Iran and everything indicates that he has also lost his foothold in the ranks of the army, which was considered to be his main support. Although the soldiers are still frequently bloodily suppressing demonstrations of the opposition forces on the orders of their commanders, they are also beginning to appear in the streets of Iran with flowers in their gunbarrels, holding photographs of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the leader of the religious opposition. In spite of these facts, Bakhtiar's government and the Regency Council reject Khomeyni's appeals to resign. If Khomeyni returns to Iran on Friday to see to--as he himself says--the establishment of an Islamic republic, a Bakhtiar-Khomeyni dyarchy could evolve. This complicates the situation furthermore, apart from the fact that--following the departure of the shah--considerable rifts have begun to appear in the ranks of opposition forces. The present powerful opposition movement in Iran comprises namely many currents that were united only by their opposition to the shah's dictatorship and by their interest in removing it. Their concepts of the future are, however, completely at odds.

The clerical officials headed by Khomeyni would like, above all, a return to the Islamic religion, which would enable them to strengthen their personal positions. The demonstrations of the Iran leftwing and progressive forces, which are a new phenomenon in the political development of Iran, are evidence, however, that the Iranian people demand a modern solution to the crisis, one that would satisfy their just political and social demands.

The U.S. intervention--Washington's attempts to achieve a solution based on its own ideas, also continues to be a threat. In this context, despite the rift in the Iranian Army, it is impossible not to see the threat of a military coup. This underlies the importance of the necessity to stop interferring in the internal affairs of Iran, let the people themselves solve the present crisis in the country.

COMMENT ON SIHANOUK'S REBUFF TO POL POT REGIME

LD301020 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 30 Jan CETEKA--Former leading representative of the Cambodian state Norodom Sihanouk refused the role he had been given by Beijing [Peking]. He refused to stay on the side of those who enslaved the Cambodian people, the Czechoslovak communist party daily RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The daily points to Sihanouk's interview with the U.S. ABC radio and TV company in which he dissociated himself from the Pol Pot regime and China.

Sihanouk is no revolutionary but as every judicious man he had to find out where the support for the policy of Beijing leads, for the policy following exclusively the intentions of the Maoists, a policy which is in contradiction with the interests of the Cambodian people, the daily states.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS RELATIONS BETWEEN U.S., FRG

LD301014 Prague CTK in English 0808 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 30 Jan CETEKA--"No illusions should be entertained about the reasons which led the Carter government to establish diplomatic relations with China," RUDE PRAVO writes today on the current visit to the U.S. of Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping].

The U.S. is convinced that it can use China for its aggressive policy against socialist countries and against the national liberation forces and the developing countries of three continents: Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Falsely claiming that the Soviet Union wants to invade China, the Maoists call on Europe and America to cooperate with the aim of gaining supremacy over the "northern bear". The Americans interpret such cooperation according to their interests while the Maoists have something else in mind.

The Maoist concept is based on using discords between the socialist countries and the imperialist camp, mainly between the Soviet Union and the U.S. The aim of the final stage is to provoke a war between the U.S. and the USSR, RUDE PRAVO writes.

It says that the socialist countries work for the normalization of relations with China, while the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and non-use of force should be honoured. Therefore, they would regard under normal conditions the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. as well as the meeting of Chinese and U.S. politicians as a form of the policy of peaceful coexistance.

What compels caution in this case is the speculative contents of the Chinese-U.S. proposals and the trends of those forces in both countries which are seeking the replacement of the relaxation of international tension by a new cold war or even a hot war, RUDE PRAVO points out. This war would be, naturally, aimed against the countries of the socialist community, the paper adds.

'TRACES' OF OIL DISCOVERED AT RECORD DEPTH

AU3009 38 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak Sunday Supplement 26 Jan 79 p 4 AU

[Vladimir Ferko article: "From Coal to Crude Oil and Uranium"]

[Excerpt] Our subterranean strata, although geologically very varied, do not abound in crude oil. The natural well at Turzovka-Korna is rather a natural attraction; the production of crude oil in our country is low, and has, moreover, a declining tendency. In 1975 we produced 142,000 tons, and 1 year later 131,000 tons. But the geological survey has not said its last work yet. A bit of crude oil has been discovered in the eastern part of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and traces have also been discovered in a record-depth bore of 6,000 meters at Sastin which at least gives hope.

BRIEFS

IRON ORE FROM INDIA--Representatives of the Bratislava Kerametal foreign trade enterprise and the Indian state trade company minerals and metal trading corporation signed a contract in Delhi for the delivery of 450,000 tons of Indian iron ore and 30,000 tons of manganese ore to Czechoslovakia. The CSSR imports an average of almost 1 million tons of Indian iron ore annually and is one of its traditional consumers. Our country was the first socialist country to import iron ore from India. [Text] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 23 Jan 79 p 5 AU]

VIETNAMESE TRADE--Under the terms of the protocol on the CSSR-SRV exchange of goods in 1979, which has been signed in Hanoi, the trade cooperation between the two countries--as compared with 1978--will increase considerably. The CSSR will deliver to Vietnam engineering products, certain types of consumer products and spare parts, while importing textile products, raw rubber, coffee, tea, hand-made souvenirs and art objects from Vietnam. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 24 Jan 79 p 1 AU]

SHORTFALL IN BOHEMIAN LIGNITE--The shortfall since the beginning of 1979 in the output of lignite in the North Bohemian lignite field is at present amounting to 362,000 tons, set against the planned target. Unfavorable climatic conditions have however affected even more the removal of the soil. The shortfall in the stripping of the overburden has now reached in the North Bohemian lignite field almost 1.3 million cubic meters. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD]

TISCH PAYS TRIBUTE TO APPRENTICES' DEDICATION

LD312225 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Executive, paid tribute on the 30th anniversary of the socialist vocational competition to the dedication of today's more than 500,000 apprentices in learning how to bear responsibility as members of the working class. At a festive rally in Berlin, he emphasized the great role of all instructors and teachers in the process of qualifying the future generation of skilled workers. Vocational competition had in its 30 years proven itself a firm part of the socialist competition of the working people. In all those years it had become for more than 7 million boys and girls an important field of creative cooperation and activity.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND DISCUSSES ARMS RACE, DISARMAMENT

LD280138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0514 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In an extensive editorial article on the struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament, today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND says that the escalation of the arms race is solely due to imperialism. "Even so, ending the arms race and disarmament is a two-sided matter. If the USSR and the other socialist countries were to disarm unilaterally, the result would be the opposite of detente: We would make a free gift to imperialism of that superiority which it seeks to achieve by so much effort and which it would then exploit politically and/or directly by military means against us. Equality of security must therefore be preserved but--and this is the crux--at a lower level of armament."

The article continues: "For us the principle of equal security follows from our policy. The Warsaw Pact states do not plan a war of aggression that would require military superiority. We need security to build the socialist and communist society without interference. That is why we cannot allow any imperialist superiority."

In the realm of imperialism there are strong economic motives for the arms race, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states. Profits are made with particular ease and in particularly large measure by the arms industry. These economic motives are commensurate with political and military ones. Yet the arms race harms the majority of people throughout the world including those in the imperialist countries themselves. "In the first place, the arms race gives rise to a threat, a threat to peace, to life. The growing concentration of production forces to manufacture the means of destruction heightens the danger of war." Moreover, the destructive power of a war is incomparably greater than that of former wars.

"It is plain to see that the arms race flamed by imperialism necessitates considerable expenditure. Some imperialists in fact deliberately bank on this effect to hamper the development of socialism. This is not merely a question of money. A large part of the world's scientific potential and, to be sure, a particularly highly qualified one, today works on armaments.

Other problems exist, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes "for which much brain power, organizational efficiency, research facilities and financial resources are needed. In large parts of the world people go hungry, certain raw materials are becoming scarce, energy bottlenecks are becoming apparent, deserts are spreading, and clean air and pure water present problems. The resulting tasks can be solved provided that the energies now wasted on the arms race are devoted to them. Disarmament, the principal international problem of our time, is therefore the key to the other great problems facing the entire population of our planet."

There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. Results achieved to date show that the arms race can be checked, the paper stresses, quoting several agreements. "Measured against the magnitude of the overall problem, these agreements affect only limited sectors but even so they have barred the arms race from spreading in some dangerous directions. The agreements on which the USSR and the United States are currently working to limit strategic armaments are highly significant. At any rate, facts show that progress is possible."

NEUE ZEIT OPPOSES FRG AMNESTY FOR WAR CRIMES

LD011009 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0509 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Thirty-four years after the destruction of Hitlerite fascism, NEUE ZEIT today opposed the introduction of a general amnesty in the FRG for crimes against humanity. "Almost imperceptibly and conspicuously withdrawn from the interests of broad sections of the population, a decision is being prepared in the FRG that is meant to sanction belatedly by state means something which is wrong according to international law. The matter in question is the so-called 'statute of limitations debate', which unfortunately is a nonpublic debate on whether such terrible crimes as mass murder and liquidation of entire peoples and so-called racial minorities can ever fall under the statute of limitations, that is be withdrawn from legal punishment." The FRG Government has so far not found it necessary to join the UN convention on the nonapplicability of the statute of limitations to war crimes. The newspaper states in this respect: "It is understood by all progressive forces that there can be no statute of limitations for war crimes and mass murder. The fact that the consistent search for and punishment of those who are guilty meets with approval in the eyes of the world public has been demonstrated by the unrelenting attitude of the GDR in this question.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES VOTE IN FAVOR OF UNIFICATION

LD311639 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

["Delegates' Meeting in Favor of a Unified Evangelical Church in the GDR"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The delegates of the three church unions voted in Eisenach in favor of the formation of a Unified Evangelical Church in the GDR. This Unified Evangelical Church would replace the Protestant Church of the Union (EKU), the United Evangelical-Lutheran Churches in the GDR (VELK) and the Federation of Evangelical Churches.

In 1981 a grand synod of the churches is to meet to confirm the constitution of the new federal church. In this connection the meeting of the 45 delegates of the Evangelical Churches of the GDR, which was held in Eisenach 25-29 January, adopted a number of recommendations that were announced at a press conference this evening in Berlin.

The process of shaping the Unified Evangelical Church of the GDR is to begin with the first synod and be largely concluded by the mid-eighties. The Unified Church will, in comparison with the present confederation, have a more binding nature and will adopt church laws valid for all member churches. Senior church Councillor Manifred Stolpe explained that among their indisputable basic principles are the clear statements of all synods on the position of the church in socialism, the highly valued place of the talk of the church directorates with Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, the clear position of all eight member-churches regarding the antiracist program and support for such joint projects as the Warsaw Childrens' Hospital.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR BORDER VIOLATION

AU241335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Border Trespasser Arrested"]

[Text] On 20 January 1979 FRG citizen Hans-Juergen Bertram violated the GDR state border in the Salzwedel area. The border violator was arrested. He was taken to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of the details of the border violation.

Border Violator Detained

AU251405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[ADN report from Berlin: "Border Trespasser Detained"]

[Text] On 22 January 1979 Gerhard Beemelmans, a citizen of Berlin (West), violated the GDR state border in the area of Falkensee, Nauen Kreis. He was detained. He was taken to the appropriate GDR organs for an examination of the details of the border violation.

BRIEFS

CUBAN EDUCATION COOPERATION--Havana (ADN dispatch)--On the basis of the program of measures of the GDR and the Cuban Higher Education Ministries, a treaty on scientific technical cooperation and a working plan for the years 1979-1980 have been signed by the GDR Institute for University and Technical School Construction and the Investments Department of the Republic of Cuba's Higher Education Ministry. The documents provide for cooperation in the field of planning and projecting the material-technical foundations of higher education, for cooperation regarding the development and qualification of cadres, as well as for the promotion of multilateral work. The documents were signed by Prof Dr Werner Queck, director of the GDR Institute for University and Technical School Construction, and by Eng Mario Leon, director of the Investments Department of the Cuban Ministry of Higher Education. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

MARJAI, USSR'S KATUSHEV SPEAK AT MOSCOW MEETING

LD312146 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 31, (MTI)--[passage indistinct] "Under the leadership of the CPSU and the HSWP the peoples of the two countries are implementing the social and economic development plans outlined at their respective party congresses. In this a significant role is being played by our countries' economic and technical-scientific cooperation. The goods exchange between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic is constantly rising and the proportion of mutual deliveries within product specialization areas is swelling and production cooperation between them is growing.

"Though one cannot dispute these successes, the fulfillment of the tasks stipulated in our two countries' five-year plans for the current year require expansion of our cooperation."

The head of the Soviet section of the joint commission went on to recall that the tasks connected with the further development of this cooperation was decided at the Crimea meeting last year between the leaders of the two parties, Leonid Brezhnev and Janos Kadar. In accordance with the decision, competent organizations and institutions have elaborated their plans.

Katushev lauded the importance of the proposal adopted by the latest session of the CMEA Executive Committee at the initiative of Hungary. The suggestion calls for increasing the member-countries' cooperation and production specialization vis-a-vis certain equipment and machine components with a view to reducing unnecessary and uneconomical import from capitalist markets.

In his reply, Jozsef Marjai stressed: "The Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation is one of the decisive factors of our socialist development and the significance of this cooperation is not waning but is continuously growing.

"We ascribe special import to this session which will determine and guide our cooperation in this highly significant sphere."

Continuing his address, Jozsef Marjai said: "In the present state of our national economy greater importance attaches to that the work of the commission be more fruitful, concrete and operative."

He went on to point out: "Practical cooperation will promote the successful implementation of the tasks before us. This will guarantee fulfillment of the basic objectives of our five-year plan and a suitable elaboration of the next one. It is of fundamental importance not only for balance in our national economy but also from the viewpoint of its role in world economy that we fulfill our national commitments. We should pay attention to the needs of the coming period while determining our current tasks." Jozsef Marjai established: "In this respect, the talks between Aleksey Kosygin and Gyorgy Lazar last year was of extraordinary importance and now the task is to concretely work out cooperation plans for the post-1980 period."

The Hungarian deputy premier laid particular emphasis on the importance of long-term specialization plans and went on to say: "Whatever we do in the interest of the Hungarian-Soviet cooperation simultaneously forms a significant part of consolidating cooperation in the socialist community and helps tackling common tasks. Our cooperation should help the development of the socialist economic integration in harmony with the targets of bi and multi-lateral cooperation. The work of the commission so far guarantees the successful solution of the present tasks as well."

After the speeches, the commission began deliberations over the subjects figuring on the session agenda. Among others, they will review the implementation of the standards cooperation agreement between the two countries and certain issues connected with coordination of scientific and technical development plans. The agenda also includes discussion on cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union in the construction of a coking block and a concentration plant at the Danube iron works as well as in building the Paks atomic energy plant. The sides will also hold talks about the implementation of specialization and production cooperation plans and the elaboration of [word indistinct] (?programmes) related with medical equipment production collaboration and cooperation in other spheres.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TOUR OF AFRICA

LD311236 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, that under the leadership of Andras Byenes, secretary of the Central Committee, had been visiting the People's Republic of Mozambique, the People's Republic of Angola, and the People's Republic of Congo, today returned to Budapest.

PPF DELEGATION MEETS WITH PLO'S QADDUMI IN BEIRUT

LD312203 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI)--Official talks began Tuesday in Beirut between the delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front headed by Istvan Sarlos, general secretary of the National Front Committee, and representatives of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Faruq Qaddumi, leader of the PLO negotiating delegation and head of the organization's political department, reported on the developments in the Middle East region in the foregoing period. He analyzed and exposed the pro-imperialist character of the Camp David agreements which disregard the interest of Arab peoples, especially of the Palestinian Arab people. He spoke about the resolutions of the 14th session of the Palestine National Council and lauded the importance of the moral and political support extended by the socialist countries including Hungary. He underlined the significance of stepping up cooperation between them and the PLO.

During the talks, Istvan Sarlos reaffirmed the stand of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian Government on the Middle East issue. He ensured the entire Hungarian society's solidarity and support to the PLO in its struggle for the liberation of the Palestinian Arab people and for the creation of a sovereign independent state. The general secretary of the Hungarian National Front briefed the hosts about the situation in Hungary. At the talks, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the negotiating partners exchanged views also about major timely international issues.

MAROTHY RECEIVES ROMANIAN YOUTH LEADER

LD312350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, has received Enache Radu, secretary of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth. At the meeting the further development of relations between the two youth federations and the international youth movement were discussed.

MTI: HUA GUOFENG REFUTED ON 'GANG OF FOUR'

LD291400 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 27 (MTI)--A lengthy theoretical article has been published by GUANGMING RIBAO [KUANG-MING JIH-PAO] refuting party chief Hua Guofeng's [Hua Kuo-feng's] evaluation of the character of the "gang of four" given by him at the 11th congress of the Communist Party of China held in August 1977. It may be recalled that in his report to the Congress, Hua Guofeng had described the line pursued by the radicals as "extreme rightist, counterrevolutionary and divisionist."

In contrast with that, the article brought out now seeks to prove that the line of the "four" was "leftist deviationst" in ideology, politics and practice. It bases its assertion among others on that the radicals employed every means to oust two outstanding representatives, Zhou Enlai [Chou En-lai] and Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] of the "party's correct line" at that time. They attacked everything from the "left" and described their victims as rightist deviationists and capitalist roaders. As such, the assertion is not acceptable at all that the radical were "leftist and real rightist." According to the article, it was because of this misrepresentation that even today there are several cadres in the Chinese party who do not hold "leftist deviation" as wrong and are fighting tooth and nail against the alleged rightist tendencies.

WPC DEVELOPMENT WORKING BODY TO MEET 29 JAN

LD261034 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI)--The development working committee of the World Peace Council is to hold a statutory session Monday in Budapest, it was revealed by Karoly Luako, secretary of the WPC, at an interview given to an MTI reporter. The formation of the body is necessitated also by the ever increasing significance of developing countries. The fact that Budapest has been chosen as the venue for the session marks recognition to the several-year-long significant role of the Hungarian peace movement workers.

Since its establishment 30 years back, the peace movement has unceasingly [word indistinct] as a central task to support liberation movements and the cause of developing countries. Without economic independence to the states of the Third World and without their national economies' advancement, no lasting and stable world order can be achieved, for out of the [number indistinct] million inhabitants of the earth in the year 2000, 5,500 million will be living in developing countries.

By setting up the working committee, the international peace movement wants to streamline organization of forces for supporting countries and movements engaged in independence struggle and for helping their political and economic development. The WPC and the development working committee will continue to mobilize international public opinion for the establishment of just and exploitation-free economic relations among nations and they will strive to consolidate solidarity among developing countries. Besides, they will mobilize peace-loving forces all over the world for the liquidation of colonial remnants, fight against neo-colonialism and against racial discrimination.

Within the international peace movement, the Hungarian peace workers too have taken their share in support to the cause of developing nations. Three years back Budapest played host to the development world conference and the Hungarian peace movement elaborated and put forward a number of documents and suggestions at WPC sessions and at highly significant international conferences and seminars.

Following the statutory session, which will mark an important event of the international peace movement, on Monday and Tuesday the development working committees of the Hungarian Peace Council will hold a seminar in cooperation with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Entitled "obstacles before peace, development of Third World and the creation of a democratic international economic order," the session will be attended by African, Asian, American and European members of the planned development working committee of the WPC. Students from developing countries currently (?attending) a course at the international institute for the training of journalists in Budapest have also been invited to the deliberations. The inaugural address is to be delivered by Academician Jozsef Bognar, director of the Hungarian Academy's World Economy Research Institute. Major topics connected with the session theme will be discussed in two sections and the outcome of the debate will be summed up at a plenary session.

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL SUPPORTS VIETNAM, CAMBODIA

ID301320 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 30 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, January 30 (MTI)--Hungarians have sent to the National Peace Council hundreds of telegrams and letters in which they ensured solidarity for the people of Vietnam and Cambodia. Bela Kovacs, general secretary of the National Peace Council, made a statement about the nation-wide action to Attila Melykuti, MTI's reporter.

"Currently the major scenes of the world-wide struggle between socialism and imperialism are in Africa and Asia. The imperialist circles are trying to stop and reverse the successes of the countries fighting for political and economic independence as well as the victory won by progressive forces. The old formula, military intervention, did not work in Vietnam, one of the most important states of South-east Asia. The fraternal country--with the help of the socialist community and the progressive international public-- secured its freedom and the country's reunification in a self-sacrificing struggle. In the past period international monopolies attempted to disturb Vietnam's peaceful economy-building work and social progress by supporting the Pol Pot regime, treading underfoot humaneness, by repeated provocations against the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. The Chinese leadership's manoeuvres, the repeated border violations as well as the cancellation of economic accords are unfortunately furthering the cause of imperialists. The recently achieved victory of the Cambodian National Unity Front, the overthrowing of the Pol Pot regime, seem to stabilize the situation in that area, bringing about balance what is very important for peace. Besides this, the peaceloving international public was glad to hear about the proclamation of the Cambodian People's Republic and the programme for building a really humane society, for advancing the country. Still, the solidarity by the supporters of peace and progress is necessary since those representing the interests of international monopolies are trying to use international forums for new provocations. In addition, building work is going on in Vietnam and Cambodia under tough circumstances. For this reason the Hungarian peace movement--together with the approximately 130 national organizations of the World Peace Council--does its best to contribute by active solidarity to preserving the independence of the countries mentioned above and promoting progress there.

"The positions voiced in the letters and telegrams addressed to the National Peace Council shall be with us at the Berlin session of the World Peace Council to be held early February. Solidarity with Vietnam and Cambodia will be one of the major themes to be discussed at the session of the World Peace Council. We know that we can report in the GDR capital not only about the standpoint taken by the Hungarian but by the whole progressive public. This world-wide unity and sympathy has provided and will provide assistance for the peoples fighting for independence and progress in South-east Asia and among the developing countries," stated Bela Kovacs.

TV INTERVIEW WITH ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SENATOR

ID291136 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 29 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI)--Sunday night the Hungarian television aired a brief interview with Senator Ugo Pecchioli, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, on recent political developments in Italy.

Question: What kind of a part did Aldo Moro's death play in deterioration of the relations between the Communist Party and the Christian-Democratic Party?

Answer: It undoubtedly had a negative impact on the whole country's situation, as it involved a serious assault on democratic stability. The harm caused was all the bigger as in the Christian-Democratic Party Aldo Moro belonged to those politicians, leaders who--even if in a more remote future--really counted with the possibility of an alliance with the communists, of forming a democratic unity government which--in our opinion--would be needed not in the remote future but now to get out of the crisis.

Question: Why does the ICP criticize the three-year economic development program of the Andreotti administration?

Answer: For two fundamental reasons. The one is, that although the program gives evidence of certain good intentions in the field of economic development, it does not ensure the necessary means to a planned economic activity. Thus the risk persists that we are once again facing impractical dreams. The other reason is that this program basically intends to shove the burden of raising the necessary funds to the development of the southern areas, and of solving the problems of the economic crisis on the workers, as it expects to moderate purchasing powers by cutting back on wages.

Question: How could the parties of the parliamentary majority again be brought to a common denominator?

Answer: It would only be possible to form a new government from the majority parties if the Christian Democratic Party changed its attitude. In the last few months the Christian Democrats departed from the program agreement concluded in March last year, and by launching an anti-communist drive they contributed to worsening of the atmosphere of national unity-seeking efforts. Consequently, if we again want to form a unity government, this preconditions a change in the attitude of the Christian Democrats.

Question: Under what conditions would you be willing to support a Christian Democratic government?

Answer: It is early to speak about this. We think that it is an intolerable situation that by abusing the support of the majority, the Christian Democrats should do what they please. The political atmosphere must be changed, we have to return to the real solidarity of the democratic forces and to the observation of the stipulations of the program agreement.

BRIEFS

FRG COOPERATION SESSION--Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Istvan Torok has gone to the FRG. He will participate in the third session of the Hungarian-FRG mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Jan 79 p 8 AU]

JAGIELSKI, CZYREK, KUBERSKI MEET FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

ID312318 Warsaw PAP in English 2123 GMT 31 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan, PAP--A delegation of the French-Polish friendship group of the National Assembly of the French Republic wound up their visit to this country paid at the invitation of the chairman of the Polish-French parliamentary group of the Polish Sejm.

On January 31, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski received the delegation of the French parliamentarians, headed by the 1st deputy chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the French-Polish friendship group, Rene la Combe.

During the meeting they exchanged information on some issues of the socio-economic development of Poland and France as well as mutual relations between both countries. It was emphasized that there are favourable premises of further tightening and deepening of cooperation in spheres of mutual interest.

The delegation together with the accompanying persons paid a visit to the head of the Polish Foreign Ministry, Vice Minister Jozef Czyrek, with whom they discussed international problems of interest to both countries, with particular reference to European problems as well as development of bilateral relations.

On the same day, the French parliamentarians met with Minister of Education Jerzy Kuberski. They discussed some questions of the fruitfully developing cooperation in education between the two countries.

On Thursday, the French parliamentarians are ending their nearly a week-long visit to Poland which passed in cordial and friendly atmosphere and has become a successive link in the successfully and fruitfully developing relations between both nations and their highest law-making authorities.

JAGIELSKI MEETS WITH FINLAND'S JUSTICE MINISTER

ID312348 Warsaw PAP in English 2144 GMT 31 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received on January 31 Finland's Minister of Justice Paavo Nikula, staying on a visit to Poland. They discussed legal protection of citizens and legal persons of both nations and also exchanged views on further cooperation in the implementation of the CSCE Final Act resolutions, stressing at the same time the favourable expansion of reciprocal relations.

DENG ATTEMPTS TO 'UNDERMINE' DISARMAMENT, SALT TALKS

ID312346 Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT 31 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Jan, PAP--By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski--Today the Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] wound up the first stage of his visit in U.S., the programme of which embraced talks in the White House, the Congress and the Department of State. In conclusion of the talks the sides signed an American-Chinese agreement on scientific cooperation, cultural exchange and a consular agreement. No final communique or statement on the course of the Washington talks was signed, at the request of the Chinese side.

During the meetings with Congressmen the Chinese vice premier sought to undermine the value of disarmament negotiations and warned the U.S. against the conclusion of SALT agreement. These statements were such an obvious interference into the internal policy of the U.S. that the hosts were forced to dissociate publicy from the statement of the Chinese guest. Chairman of the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs, Senator Church, said, in a TV statement that there was no reason why the U.S. should comply with Beijing's [Peking's] advice concerning SALT talks. The Chinese delegation will start a tour of the U.S. on February 2.

DUTCH PAPER REPORTS ON REPRESSION OF WORKER, STRIKES

LD241155 Amsterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 18 Jan 79 p 8 LD

[Unattributed Warsaw dispatch: "Appeal for Dissident"]

[Text] Warsaw--Two leading members of the Catholic intelligentsia, a priest and two Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] members have sent a written petition to the Polish head of state asking him to stop subjecting the worker Switon to repression.

Switon was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment on 14 October last year for instigating a riot. He could now be further charged with attacking four policemen and damaging a police automobile. The KOR, which recently informed the foreign press in Warsaw of the appeal on Switon's behalf, did say however, that no further legal proceedings have been taken against him yet.

Apparently the real reason for Switon's arrest and sentence was that he was campaigning for a free trade union and "became known for his opinions." The signatories of the appeal to Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski, who include independent Catholic press journalists Mazowiecki and Cywinski, are asking the Council of State chairman to compensate Switon for the losses incurred by him.

The KOR also reported six strikes in the last quarter of 1978 which were apparently a protest against wage cuts. Mine workers in Upper Silesia apparently also staged violent protests against the 12-hour shift system and working during the Christmas festival.

STATISTICAL COMMUNIQUE ON COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT ISSUED

LD302340 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan, PAP--The main statistical office has published a communique on the development of national economy and fulfilment of the national socio-economic plan in 1978.

Poland's population surpassed last year [figure indistinct] million [words indistinct], which 20 million lived in towns. The birth rate [words indistinct] (students excluded) were employed in the socialized sector of economy. The growth of employment occurred mainly in the branches connected with social consumption and in services. In 1978 jobs were provided for over 420,000 school graduates.

The nominal incomes of the population increased in comparison with 1977 by about 9 percent (by 8 per cent in per capita terms). It is estimated that the real incomes were higher by about 1.3 per cent (by 0.4 per cent in per capita terms). An average nominal [word indistinct] salary in the socialised sector of economy amounted to 4,800 zloties and was higher by about 5.7 per cent.

The cost of living index increased by (?8.5 percent). [Words indistinct], and for some groups of employees it even showed a certain slump. An average pension grew by 285 zloties (14.7 per cent) amounting to an average of 2,221 zloties.

In 1978 new flats with a total floor area of 10.6 millionsquare metres were commissioned, i.e. by 13.2 per cent more than in 1977. Current budget spendings on education, culture, art, health protection, social welfare, physical culture, sport, tourism and recreation (?grew) by [figure indistinct] per cent. In the sphere of education the implementation of the national school reform was continued.

Further development was recorded in the development of health service: The number of beds in hospitals increased by 2,000, reaching 197,000. A visible drop was recorded in the infants' mortality. The coefficient per every thousand of newborns amounted to 22.5 (24.5 in 1977).

Retail sales of commodities by units of socialized economy grew by 7.7 per cent. The demand for meat and meat-products was not fully met (despite the 4 per cent growth of supplies). Supplies of durabilities, on the other hand, increased considerably.

The sold production of socialized industry increased by 5.8 per cent, with no change in the employment level. Despite rapid development of production of commodities destined for home market and for export, the tasks formulated by the national plan for this sector of economic activity were not fully implemented.

The growth of sold production occurred in all branches of industry. The planned tasks were overfulfilled in coal mining (192.6 million tonnes raised), oil refining (17 million tonnes), production of electric energy (115,600 million kwh), production of cars and coaches, television sets, washing machines, spare parts for tractors and farming machines.

Many technical ventures were launched with the purpose of modernizing the structure of proeduction, with the purpose of its mechanization and automation as well as modernization of technologies. Labour productivity, measured by the value of sold production, per one employee in the socialized sector of industry grew by 5.8 per cent.

The value of global agricultural production increased by 4.2 per cent. The value of plant production rose by 6.2 per cent and of animal production by 1.9 per cent. The socialized sector of farming showed higher indices than other sectors. On the whole 21.5 million tonnes of grain were harvested, a growth of about 11 per cent. The crop yields per one hectare amounted to 27.4 quintals and were higher by 13 per cent.

The animal stock numbered in June 1978 13.1 million head of cattle, an increase of 0.7 per cent, and 21.7 million pigs, an increase of 8.3 per cent. The production of slaughter animals was by 10 per cent higher which made it possible to cut down the import of meat.

The value of deliveries of tractors, trailers, engines and machines for agriculture grew in 1978 by 2 per cent. The number of 513,000 tractors used in agriculture means an increase of 8.5 per cent. Farmers bought some 9.1 million tonnes of fodders from state resources, i.e. by 16 per cent more than in 1977.

Investment outlays in the socialized sector of economy reached some 597,000 million zloties and were lower by 0.2 per cent. Many significant projects were handed over for use.

Socialized transport enterprises carried nearly 1,640 million tonnes of cargo, i.e. 3 per cent more.

Due to serious disturbances that occurred in transportation the transport needs of economy were not fully satisfied. The overfulfillment of planned tasks was recorded in the sea and inland transport enterprises.

The overall tonnage of the sea merchant fleet surpassed 4,451,000 dwt and grew by 1.5 per cent. The sea-going vessels transported over 41.6 million tonnes of cargo, i.e. by nearly 11 per cent more. The sea ports handled about 69 million tons of cargo, i.e. by over 8 per cent more. [Words indistinct] per cent--export by 9.8 per cent reaching the value of 44,700 million exchange zloties, and import by 4.7 per cent amounting to 50,900 million exchange zloties (one million exchange zlotys is 300 thousand dollars).

The growth of trade with socialist countries by 10 per cent increased the share of those countries in the total value of turnover from 55.7 per cent to 57.4 per cent. In effect of the implementation of a comprehensive programme of further development of cooperation and socialist economic integration of the CMEA countries, a particularly dynamic growth (10 per cent) was recorded in trade with these countries. Trade with Poland's biggest partner, the USSR, increased by 12.5 per cent. The value of exports to the capitalist countries increased by 7.6 per cent. With imports kept at the 1977 level, the deficit in trade with these countries was further diminished.

The value of the exported [words indistinct] products rose by 11.8 per cent while their share in the overall export from 46.2 per cent to 46.9 per cent. An increase was recorded in the import of raw materials and materials, especially liquid fuels and chemiclas. Considerable amounts of grain and fodders as well as foodstuffs (rice, coffee, tea, citrus fruit, grapes, bananas) were also purchased.

The national income grew by 2.8 per cent compared with 1977. The planned decrease in the share of investments in the national income took place.

WARSAW WPC MEETING ADOPTS 'DOCUMENT ON DISARMAMENT'

LD302320 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan, PAP--Documents defining the stand of the World Peace Council on questions related to the halting of the arms race were adopted here today at the end of a two-day session of the council's disarmament committee. The documents will be presented early in February during the organization's session in Berlin devoted to the appraisal of current international issues and after a discussion will be published as official materials of the World Peace Council.

The Warsaw meeting, organized by the All-Polish Peace Committee, was attended by experts from Poland and several other countries of Europe as well as from Australia and both Americas. Members of the Polish delegation took an active part in the debates and were authors of some significant materials approved during the session.

The document on disarmament drafted by participants in the session stresses that the present and future of mankind depend on the solution of the essential element of contemporary international relations--the arms race. It is the principal task of all peace-loving nations to further mobilize the broadest social masses to struggle for disarmament and the elimination of nuclear threat.

The document points to the significant [word indistinct] of the resolutions adopted in this respect by the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly and the 33rd session of the United Nations, as well as of new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"They create a good platform", the document says, "for the development of active work in favour of detente and security, for concrete steps in the [word indistinct] of disarmament".

Participants in the meeting drew attention in the adopted document to the cold war and militarist forces opposed to disarmament, particularly to the growth of NATO military budgets and to the policy of Chinese leadership which poses a danger to world peace. Grave concern is aroused by the intensifying military cooperation between China and militarist circles in the West, says the document. Extremely dangerous to the future of detente and disarmament is Beijing's [Peking's] drive to enter into political-military alliances with the cold war forces.

The final part of the document contains formulations stipulating the task of the World Peace Council in the struggle for disarmament, protection of the gains of detente and implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The activity of the World Peace Council will centre on efforts to prevent the production of various kinds of nuclear weapons and efforts leading to the urgent signing and ratification of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic arms, the SALT-II agreement and other disarmament negotiations. The World Peace Council will lend support to the Soviet initiative of the urgent convening of a world disarmament conference. All efforts of that organization, undertaken within the International Year of the Child, will serve the ultimate goal of ensuring peaceful future to the young generations.

Other documents adopted by the Warsaw session concern such issues as peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, use of means allotted for armaments for peaceful purposes and the role of mass media in explaining to nations the dangers posed by the arms race, etc.

During the next session, in Berlin, other materials are also to be discussed. The Polish delegation is intending to present a draft resolution on implementing the decisions of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace presented by Edward Gierek at the UN General Assembly forum in 1974 adopted by the 33rd session, as well as a draft resolution on excluding Nazi crimes from statutory limitations.

BRIEFS

NEW LEGNICA VOIVODE--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Ryszard Romaniewicz, former secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Legnica, voivode of Legnica Voivodship. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27, 28 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BULGARIA--The Leaderships of the Polish and Bulgarian central planning bodies have had talks in Warsaw on the development of mutual economic relations, especially on the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans for 1981-85. Kolyu Kolev, chairman of the Bulgarian delegation and deputy chairman of the State Committee of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was received by Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, chairman of the State Planning Commission. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27, 28 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

DELEGATION IN FRG--A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Education and Upbringing led by Vice Minister Romuald Jezierski has visited the FRG to study the implementation of the recommendations of the Polish-FRG Commission for Schoolbooks and to hold talks in various federal laender. Romuald Jezierski was received by Federal Minister of Education Juergen Schmude. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANDREI VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

For TASS and Moscow Domestic Service coverage of Foreign Minister Andrei's visit to the Soviet Union, including a report on the Gromyko and Andrei luncheon speeches, see the East Europe section of the 31 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW TO SPANISH DAILY PUEBLO PUBLISHED

AU311440 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 79 pp 1, 5 AU

[Text of interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Spanish daily PUEBLO in Bucharest on 24 January 1979]

[Text] As reported, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 24 January received Vincente Romero, special envoy of the Spanish daily PUEBLO, to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: The 35th anniversary of the country's liberation will be celebrated in the summer of this year. Would you please present the major directions of the path traveled by the Romanian people during this period and their major achievements both at home and at an international level.

Answer: The achievement of the anti-imperialist and antifascist national insurrection whose 35th anniversary will take place in 1979 marked a moment of historic importance in Romania's development.

First, in the wake of the victorious insurrection, Romania pulled out of the war waged together with Hitlerite Germany and joined the Soviet Army, the antifascist coalition, and participated actively in the war to completely defeat Hitlerite Germany. At the same time, together with the victory of the insurrection, Romania embarked upon the road of independent development, thus completely putting an end to domination in any form and an end to imperialism. Thus the country proceeded to democratic and then socialist development.

Romania's process of democratic-revolutionary and socialist development was based on the strong alliance between the workers class and the peasantry, the intellectuals and the other middle social classes. This insured the success of the country's democratic development and the triumph of socialism in Romania.

During this historically short period of time, Romania traveled a few stages and has now reached the stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

As a result of the policy of intensively developing the forces of production and of the country's industrialization at a high rate and, at the same time, of developing agriculture on a modern, socialist basis, Romania changed from a backward agricultural country with a poorly developed agriculture into an advanced agricultural-industrial country. In this context I would like to mention that in 1978 Romanian industry produced 42 times more than in 1938. The production of electricity was 110 times greater, ferrous metallurgy increased more than 50 times, machine-building more than 160 times, chemical industry 280 times, light industry more than 35 times and food industry some 10 times higher. All these figures illustrate the efforts made by the Romanian people in implementing the communist party's policy of rapidly developing the national economy.

I should also mention that the entire development process of industry, agriculture and the other sectors of activity is being achieved on the basis of the most modern accomplishments in contemporary science and technology which constitute decisive factors for rapid socioeconomic progress.

All this brought about an improvement in the general degree of civilization, development in education, science and culture and an improved material and cultural living standard for all people.

Together with the rapid development of the forces of production, radical changes occurred in the country's social structure which brought about a forceful development of the workers class, of the intellectuals and the transformation of the peasantry into a new class; this brought about the homogenization and strengthening of the unity of all social forces and of all our people.

At an international level Romania has carried out and is carrying out sustained activity aimed at developing relations with all the states in the world, irrespective of social system. We certainly give priority to relations with the socialist countries and we also pay particular attention to relations with the socialist countries and we also pay particular attention to relations with the developing countries, Romania being a socialist and developing country itself. We also expand relations with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

We could state that during this period Romania has established such international relations as it has never had in the past and that it has won friends all over the world.

Question: International public opinion is familiar with both your country's concern with establishing security and developing cooperation on the European Continent, and the dissatisfaction with the small steps made along the road of implementing what was established in the Helsinki final document and with the results of the Belgrade meeting. With a view to the Madrid meeting in 1980, what do you believe should be done to insure more dynamic and concrete efforts in this direction?

Answer: The Helsinki conference for security and cooperation and the signing of the well-known documents were a factor of historic importance for the European Continent. We believe that this conference and the activity following it exerted a strong influence on international life in the direction of expanding cooperation and peace. It is true that during the period that has elapsed since the Helsinki conference the expectations of the states and the peoples participating in this meeting have not been fully met. Undoubtedly the complex problems that arose in international relations contributed to this to a considerable extent. However, one can also state that the states that participated in the conference did not act with enough perseverence to implement the documents that were signed. At the same time, one could note especially at the Belgrade meeting a strong tendency that was at variance with the Helsinki spirit; an attempt to stress certain so-called humanitarian problems which, in fact, averted the discussions at the Belgrade meeting from its major concerns.

Considering all this, we believe that in preparing the 1980 Madrid meeting firmer action should be taken to implement all the documents signed in Helsinki, which are viewed as an indivisible whole.

In this context, it is necessary to pay greater attention to the problem of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and to expanding contacts between states and peoples in Europe. We believe that particular action should be taken to proceed to tangible measures for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe and, in fact, throughout the world, without which one cannot conceive of real security and cooperation on the continent and in the international arena.

Taking into consideration both the complex international situation and the need to implement the policy of detente, cooperation and security in Europe and throughout the world, it is necessary for the realistic political forces and for the broad people's masses not to expect problems to be resolved only by governments and states.

This requires that prior to the Madrid meeting the broad people's masses and all European peoples intensify their political activity and actions in order to achieve a policy of detente, cooperation and peace.

Question: As a member of the Warsaw Pact, Romania has repeatedly favored a policy of reducing the arms race and of effective measures for military disengagement and disarmament and the establishment of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. Despite the fact that the Spanish people desire the same thing, the possibility of Spain joining NATO has been talked about. Given the implications of the existence of military blocs, what do you believe should be their future? Do you believe that their disappearance could be achieved?

Answer: Indeed, Romania firmly advocates the achievement of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We believe that the arms race has gained such scope that it exerts a direct influence on socioeconomic development, brings about a worsening of the living conditions of the broad people's masses and creates a permanent danger for peace and security.

It is known that the struggle for general and primarily for nuclear disarmament, in fact, preoccupies all peoples in the world to a greater or lesser extent. The 1978 UN special session devoted to disarmament has given a forceful impetus to the activity in this direction.

We believe that more than ever it is necessary to achieve tangible measures to halt the arms race, to freeze and then reduce military expenditure, arms and troops, and achieve measures to eliminate foreign military bases and withdraw troops from the territories of other states, and then measures to simultaneously eliminate the two military blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--and generally all military blocs.

As is known, more than once the Warsaw Pact socialist member-countries--including at the Moscow meeting at the end of last year--have firmly advocated a policy of disarmament and of creating conditions to eliminate military pacts.

In the achievement of disarmament measures it is necessary to first of all insure and preserve the balance of forces between the respective sides. However, the achievement of this balance and of disarmament must not be done to the disadvantage of one side, nor by increasing military expenditure. The balance must be achieved by continuously reducing the arms race and military expenditures.

Thus we view disarmament as an action that must be in keeping with the interests of all peoples, that must strengthen each nation's independence and sovereignty and rule out any aggression or interference, in any form, in the affairs of a given state.

Taking into consideration the importance of general disarmament and of nuclear disarmament, the political forces, the people's masses and the peoples must intensify their activity so as to achieve tangible measures in this direction as soon as possible. This is a requirement for each country's socioeconomic progress and for mankind's progress generally, and it is a requirement for insuring detente and lasting peace throughout the world.

Question: Romania entertains good relations both with the USSR and with the PRC. We would like you to present your viewpoint on how the differences between the two countries can be resolved and how their understanding and cooperation can be developed.

Answer: Within the framework of its policy of developing relations with all the socialist countries, Romania indeed entertains good relations with the Soviet Union and with the PRC. [paragraph continues]

In developing cooperation with these countries and with all the other socialist countries, we believe that everything should be done to surmount the existing differences and to normalize and develop cooperation among all socialist countries and, especially, between the Soviet Union and the PRC. We believe that a normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC is very important not only for the two countries but for all the socialist countries, for asserting more forcefully the prestige of socialism in the world and for promoting a policy of social progress, detente and peace throughout the world.

Question: The excellent relations between the PCE [Spanish Communist Party] and the RCP are a known fact. What do you think of the so-called "Eurocommunism," and in this connection, what significance and role do you attribute to Eurocommunism at an international level?

Answer: Indeed, the relations between the RCP and the PCE are very good. They are based on our traditional cooperation in the joint struggle for a policy of democratic and socialist development, for a policy of equality and peace. Naturally, the reason that the relations between the RCP and the PCE are so sound is that they are both resolute advocates of relations based on equality, on each party's autonomy, and on each one's right to independently establish its general policies in accordance with the realities prevailing in its country, and with its social, historical, economic and national traditions. In point of fact, these principles were forcefully asserted at the Berlin conference and constitute the guaranteed way to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation among the communist and workers parties in the common struggle for social progress, detente and peace.

It is in this context that we take our stance on the endeavors of the communist parties in Western Europe to work out their policy in accordance with the realities of their countries. Naturally, in itself the term "Eurocommunism" does not say much. Understandably, the socialist principles--the principles of social and national justice, equality, just distribution of the social product, freedom for the peoples and for individuals--cannot be divided according to continents or areas. At the same time, one must take into account the fact that these principles are being implemented amid different conditions in each country and in each historical period, in keeping with the specific realities prevailing in each country. Thus, we believe that the fact that the Western communist parties, such as the PCE, adopt a policy in accordance with the realities prevailing in Spain or in the other countries is a historical necessity and an important factor for the development of the society, for democracy and socialism. This does not mean in the least that the socialism being built in Romania or in other countries should be measured against the socialism that will be built in Spain or elsewhere. On the contrary, it requires close cooperation in the implementation of the socialist principles.

Along this line we believe that each party's policy of uniting the democratic and progressive forces of its country along the path of democratic and socialist development constitutes a factor of exceptional importance, without which there can be no question of success in future struggles. We can, therefore, say that the policy of achieving the transition of a society or of a country to socialism is a direct result of actions carried out in close accordance with the realities of the country, with the requirements of objective laws and with the level of understanding of the masses, of the country's people.

Question: Far from being reduced, the economic gaps between poor and rich countries are increasing. What do you think should be done at a national and at an international level for the countries of the Third World to solve their problems without violence and interference?

Answer: International life is troubled by various problems resulting from the existence in the world of developed and poorly developed or developing countries, from the division of the world into poor and rich countries, and from the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, as well as from inequality in international economic relations.

Eliminating these situations and establishing a new world economic order is an objective requirement for the development of contemporary life and for insuring stability, detente and peace in the world.

It is true that certain conflicts and tensions have emerged among various developing countries. We believe that these are primarily the direct consequence of the old colonialist policy which left many complicated issues unsolved.

At the same time, one must remember that there still are countries under colonial domination and that these must be supported. Thus, Romania is granting active support to the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia, and to the struggle of the majority population of South Africa against the policy of apartheid. Eliminating colonial domination once and for all and giving these people their independence are also important factors for the development of international life.

The developing countries must strengthen their cooperation and solidarity, must endeavor to solve their conflicts only through direct negotiations, excluding all foreign interference in their affairs. At the same time, all progressive forces must strengthen their national unity and thus consolidate the independence, socioeconomic development and general progress of each nation.

To eliminate underdevelopment and establish the new world economic order all states, both the developing and the developed ones, must actively participate in working out and implementing appropriate measures. Thus, the developed countries must grant more considerable support to the developing countries; they must understand that only by establishing relations of equity and equality and by promoting a new policy in international economic relations can general progress for all the states, international economic stability, development of each national economy, and hence, peace and security be secured in the world.

Question: What are your views on the current stage and on the future of Romanian-Spanish bilateral relations? What significance do you attach to high level contacts? Do you intend to pay an official visit to Spain? I will be so free as to add that there are rumors among journalist circles of a visit by Mr Ceausescu in May.

Answer: The relations between Romania and Spain have developed greatly in recent years. In view of our common origin and of the traditional relations between our peoples--despite periods of fascist rule--I can state that at present our bilateral relations are very good. In view of this, and of the fact that our peoples are interested in a policy of equality, cooperation and peace, I believe that there are very good prospects for expanding our relations. I want to emphasize in particular that there are broad possibilities for expanding our economic exchanges and production sharing at both the bilateral level and with other countries. We hope to make much more substantial progress along this line in the near future as well as in our scientific, technical and cultural cooperation and in intensifying exchanges between the two countries and peoples in all areas.

There is no doubt that exchanges of visits and contacts at governmental level are also necessary for this purpose. In fact, Romania attaches great importance to direct contacts. It is therefore only normal and necessary that the heads of state of our countries should also meet to find ways together of developing the cooperation between the two countries and peoples. There are indeed prospects for a visit by me to Spain and for a visit by the Spanish king to Romania. We hope that these visits will take place as soon as possible.

Question: Would you please tell us a few words about the significance of 24 January for your country.

Answer: The unification of the principalities 120 years ago actually marked the birth of the Romanian national state; the birth of the Romanian nation. This opened up the way for modern development, for socioeconomic progress and for state independence; it also paved the way for the establishment of the national united Romanian state in 1918. In view of the important historical role of national states and nations in the modern development of peoples, and of the role that the national states and nations are still playing in mankind's development, there is no doubt that the unification constituted the most important event in the Romanian people's long history. Thus, the existence of the Romanian national state, of the Romanian nation, its socioeconomic progress and its advance along the path of socialism, as well as Romania's participation in the international policy of equal cooperation with all states, are all linked to the unification.

MANESCU CHAIRS AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL MEETING 31 JAN

LD312106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/1/1979--A meeting of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Agriculture, led by Manea Manescu, prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, took place on January 31.

In the spirit of the indications President Nicolae Ceausescu gave at the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP of January 30, the Executive Bureau debated and adopted all the proposals of improving the management, organization and planning of agriculture and food industry, of setting up the general agro-industrial councils--state and cooperative.

Appreciating the good results secured in developing agriculture, the Executive Bureau pointed to the particular importance of the new measures meant to eliminate a series of shortcomings to give a fresh and strong impulse to the development of the entire activity in agriculture, the application of the modern technologies, the enhancement of the responsibility of all the workers and experts, the better use of the technical and material basis of the productive research and learning units will help the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks agriculture has in the current stage, increasing to a greater extent its contribution to the growth of the national wealth.

The Executive Bureau of the National Council of Agriculture adopted the programme of activity for 1979 and solved a series of problems concerning the good organization and unfolding of the spring agricultural campaign.

PANA REPLACED BY BOBU AT UGSR PLENUM 31 JAN

AU311750 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The Central Council of the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions UGSR held a plenum today. The plenary proceedings were attended by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. The plenum released Comrade Gheorghe Pana from his position as chairman of the UGSR Central Council. The plenum coopted Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the RCP Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, in the Central Council, elected him member of the Executive Committee Bureau and appointed him as chairman of the UGSR Central Council.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS TITO'S MIDDLE EAST VISIT

Milenkovic Comments

AU312050 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito will leave on his official and friendly visit to Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan at the invitation of the heads of states of the four nonalined Arab countries. It is believed in Belgrade that these visits will provide new encouragement to the further comprehensive development and advancement of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries. Our chief and responsible editor Milutin Milenkovic will be among the journalists accompanying the president of the republic. Following is his commentary on the eve of President Tito's visit:

Both the general world situation and the conditions in the Middle East as well as the interests of nonalined Yugoslavia provide many reasons for such a broad international gesture as our president of the republic, Comrade Tito, will begin with his departure t omorrow on a visit to Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan. The relations between the biggest, the most powerful powers of the present world, which are also the most responsible for peace, are developing along a very unusual and not exactly encouraging dynamic course. Whereas on one hand all the superpowers are accepting in principle the inevitability of peaceful discussions about even the most complicated contradictions, the arms race and the mutual rivalry over the zones and points of domination or spheres of interest are intensifying at the same time on the other hand.

If, for instance, following the experience in Vietnam, the readiness for direct military intervention has evidently declined on the part of the United States, there are still sufficient signs that the aspiration to dominate over foreign territories has not changed and various forms of pressures and special warfare against independent, progressive and especially nonalined countries are appearing in an alarming multitude.

At the same time the relations between the two socialist big powers, the Soviet Union and China, continue to be in a state of overheating which cannot even be called cold war, in view of the direct large-scale armed operations in Indochina's territory. Fortunately, Moscow and Beijing [Peking] have not directly joined in a war in connection with the invasion of the Vietnamese troops in the territory of Kampuchea, but there is no doubt that this situation has placed an even heavier burden upon the already difficult relations not only between China and Vietnam but also between China and the Soviet Union; relations also marked by a military approach.

This state and trend of development of relations between the two largest socialist countries in the contemporary world represent a difficult trial for and cause an incalculable damage to the theory of Marxism and the practice of building socialism in the world. The gap between developed and undeveloped countries can hardly be filled in this manner but it is, on the contrary, further deepened and, at the same time, the forces of peace and progress lack the support which they should logically expect to have. Comrade Kardelj's theoretical work entitled "Socialism and War," published in a visionary manner more than 20 years ago, is gaining today on a worldwide scale its full significance and an increasingly greater reputation.

It is understandable that these global conditions also directly and indirectly affect the nonalined movement as a whole as well as its individual members. Openly facing, among other things, these unpleasant truths, we must say that the unity of the nonalined countries is once again facing difficult challenges.

In the year when the sixth summit meeting of heads of state and governments of nonalined countries is to be held, the occurrences of large disagreements and even wars between some nonalined countries must prompt an energetic political action. No one in the world is more ready and better prepared for this action than our president of the republic, Comrade Tito. And he, as usual tirelessly and without respite, is once again leaving on such a mission.

Because of the importance of the entire Middle East region and especially because of the economic, political and military importance of the countries which he will visit on this occasion, his meetings in Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan will be inspired by the global, Middle East and bilateral trends but will also undoubtedly, for their part, influence these trends. Tito and the Yugoslav international activity have never ignored the reality of the world nor have they reconciled themselves to the negative development tendencies of this reality. Proceeding from the given circumstances, Tito is changing them or at least moving them on the road of positive changes. For this reason this time, too, what is expected from him and from his trip is only a contribution to peace in equality, elimination or alleviation of the difficulties of the nonalined movement, growth of understanding and comprehensively beneficial cooperation which is aimed against no one except the provocators of discords and conflicts.

Sundic Comments

LD311905 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] President Tito leaves tomorrow for yet another trip, this time to four Middle Eastern countries. The first stop on this new path of peace is Kuwait; then the Yugoslav president will visit Iraq, Syria and Jordan. Milika Sundic comments:

The visit to the Middle East by Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, during which he will visit Kuwait, Jordan, Iraq and Syria, is of exceptional importance to Yugoslavia's relations with these countries, to the cause of peace in the Middle East and the world as a whole and in particular to the strengthening of the unity and capability of the nonalined movement. Yugoslavia has very good relations with all the countries which President Tito is to visit, not only on the political level but also on the economic level. For years the situation in the Middle East has occupied the attention of the world public and this will probably be the case for a long time to come. In his tireless activity President Tito has always, with the greatest consistency, followed the overall trends in the Middle East and has been personally committed to the utmost extent to insuring that a long-lasting and stable peace might reign in that significant strategic region, in which the differing interests of the bloc forces intersect.

It may be said without exaggeration that Yugoslavia's position on the Middle East crisis is clearer and more principled than that of any other country. In all situations Yugoslavia has supported the Arabs' just struggle to be masters of their fate, and especially the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for liberty and independence.

The talks which President Tito will conduct with the statesmen of the Arab countries he is to visit in the next few days will embrace all questions and problems of mutual interest, beginning with the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation--which is good--the situation in the Middle East, current international problems and the preparations of the nonalined movement for the sixth summit.

The unstable international situation and conflicts between individual nonalined countries demand increased activity on the part of all members of the movement in the defense of the principles upon which the nonalined movement is based.

The nonalined movement's overall activity hitherto, from the Belgrade conference to the Colombo conference, has shown that the movement is capable of functioning effectively even in the most complex situations if it relies on its own strength and if all its members consistently stand by the principles of nonalined policy. Every departure from the established principles weakens the movement's unity and capacity for action and may lead some of its members into direct dependence on blocs. Even if the conditions in which the movement functions today have essentially changed compared to those in effect when the nonalined movement was founded, the principles of nonalined policy have lost none of their qualities. On the contrary, never has such a need been felt for these to be reaffirmed as now, in the preparations for the sixth summit. Every bloc incursion into the nonalined movement may inflict irreparable damage upon it, for the international situation is becoming increasingly complex and the blocs' ambitions increasingly great, and it will be necessary for the movement to exert the utmost effort in the coming period to avoid all traps laid for it. This, it seems to us, is the basic precondition for the success of the sixth summit.

It is logical to assume that the statesmen of the countries which President Tito is to visit in the next few days are aware of the situation in which the world finds itself and in particular of the tasks currently facing the nonalined movement. Even though all these countries are occupied with the Middle East crisis, each of them knows, in its own way, that there can be no durable peace anywhere in the world, including the Middle East, without a unified nonalined movement capable of action. The respect in which President Tito and Yugoslavia are held in the Arab world guarantees the complete success of the Yugoslav president's visit, all the more so in that relations between Yugoslavia and all the countries to be visited by President Tito have long been good and friendly. The visit, we are convinced, will be valuable not only for relations between Yugoslavia and these countries but also for the strengthening of the nonalined movement and peace in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DENG XIAOPING'S U.S. VISIT

30 Jan Activities Reported

LD311647 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] We have received a report from New York on the American-Chinese talks. Here is TANJUG correspondent Velimir Budimir:

[Budimir] After yesterday's 13 hours of ceremonies, talks, formal dinner and the performance at the Kennedy Center, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] will continue his talks with President Carter today. Yesterday was, in fact, the day of reconciliation--as it is being described--between China and the United States, and the two leaders devoted their talks to the establishment of the broadest possible cooperation both in the bilateral and in the international sphere.

Chinese-American relations have registered a new beginning and the world situation is at a crossroads, Deng said in describing this reconciliation and its significance for the world as a whole. He added: The interests of our people and of world peace demand that we look upon our bilateral relations in the context of the general international situation and with long-term strategic perspectives. Nevertheless, apart from these general public statements, no details of their talks, which lasted 4 hours yesterday, are known. The talks will continue today and will deal with bilateral cooperation in which economic, trade and scientific and technical links will predominate.

Today Deng will spend half a day on Capitol Hill in both houses of Congress.

One of the fundamental issues in these talks is Taiwan. Although the Chinese leaders, and even Deng, have explicitly stated that the question of Taiwan will be resolved by peaceful means, the senators demand that this be repeated publicly here, too. The problem of Taiwan is a delicate one both for China and for the United States, but a common language is bound to be found which will satisfy both sides.

Deng Criticizes Soviet Global Policy

LD312302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan (TANJUG)--Today's day for the visiting Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] opened with a breakfast with six members of the Carter administration in charge of economic affairs. This reflects the two sides' interest in laying as solid as possible foundations for future United States-Chinese trade and other forms of economic relations.

Last year, United States-Chinese trade exceeded one billion dollars. The figure is expected to double this year. However, the two countries' marked interest in developing economic relations encounters certain limitations and a whole series of problems which need to be resolved. United States Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal and Secretary of Commerce Kreps are scheduled soon to visit Beijing [Peking] with this goal in mind.

Political figures and observers here have shown particular interest in Deng's statements made yesterday and his criticism of Soviet global policy. This has introduced a not entirely unexpected dimension in the Chinese vice premier's visit.

At last night's reception organized by the association for foreign relations, Deng Xiaoping said the Soviet Union aspires to global domination. The Soviet Union, he added, backed Vietnam's massive armed aggression in Kampuchea. The Chinese vice premier said the danger of war is a fact, deriving precisely from those warmongers who daily advocate the illusion of peace and detente.

U.S. political circles emphasize that the statements were not made in an official speech and endeavour not to have Deng's statements linked with the basic character of his visit and talks with U.S. officials. Nevertheless, the statements are not very pleasant for the hosts, especially as Washington wishes to maintain good relations with both Beijing and Moscow and, following Deng's visit, will endeavour to conclude a second-stage SALT agreement and arrange a visit by Brezhnev to the United States.

Remarks on Taiwan Problem

LD311806 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 31 (TANJUG)--In addressing U.S. senators yesterday, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] said they must have noticed the Chinese no longer use the formula "the liberation of Taiwan". The Chinese say instead that they wish to settle the problem of Taiwan's return to the fatherland and thereby to accomplish the great cause of the re-unification of the fatherland, said Deng. Deng's words certainly resounded as the most convincing proof of China's readiness to solve the problem of Taiwan in a peaceful way alone. Given the present circumstances--the support of and resistance to Carter's Taiwan policy--this was the most the Chinese vice premier could say and promise in the United States. Deng made similar statements later at the House of Representatives.

According to the first reactions of senators and members of the House of Representatives, Deng's answers were fully satisfactory to Congress.

The Senate can, therefore, be expected to vote for the government's proposals about Taiwan, and to confirm without any possible difficulties the nomination of the present head of the liaison mission Woodcock as first U.S. ambassador to China. Accordingly, there will be no great obstacle to Carter's programme for a normalization of the relations with China. Obviously, and as expected, the conviction prevailed in the Congress on the realism, constructivity and interest of the U.S. itself in normal relations with China, alongside the maintenance of economic and cultural ties with Taiwan, which can be considered as a success for both Carter and Deng.

VJESNIK ANSWERS MOSCOW 'REJOINDER' TO ARTICLE ON CAMBODIA

AU312025 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 79 p 15 AU

[Radovan Stipetic commentary: "Reactions--For and Against: 'Independence Does Not Come on the Bayonets of Intervention'"]

[Text] Following the publication of the first part of the article entitled "Independence Does Not Come on the Bayonets of Intervention" in the "seven days" supplement [regular Saturday supplement of VJESNIK] last Saturday, the Soviet news agency TASS issued a commentary by Vladimir Romanov which the Moscow PRAVDA published with lightning speed--as regards the customs prevalent there--on Monday.

Vladimir Romanov writes: The Yugoslav press has lately been conducting a crude propaganda campaign against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This campaign is being linked to the events in Kampuchea. Typical of this campaign was an article published in VJESNIK. It says that the friends of Vietnam paid no attention to warnings that hegemonism, not only on an Indochinese, but also on a wider scale, was awakening in that country. It was difficult for the friends of Vietnam to believe that a country that had been the victim of imperialism for long years could several years later turn into a hegemonistic force toward its weaker neighbors, VJESNIK continues.

These phrases repeat word for word what is being said in Beijing [Peking], and it is clear what circles the VJESNIK editorial office borrowed them from.

Evidently, the same circles (?are behind) the fact that the article says not a word about the sway held in Kampuchea for several years by the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which the people have now overthrown and which was supported for some years by 20,000 so-called Chinese advisers. This regime caused enormous damage to the Kampuchean people, turned the country into one big prison, torture chamber and concentration camp, and destroyed almost 3 million people.

But all this is scrupulously kept quiet by the newspaper, in the same way as it keeps quiet about the fact that daily provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were carried out under the Pol Pot regime. The actions on the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border were supplemented by provocations which were carried out, and are being carried out (?now) by the Chinese on their border with Vietnam, including their maritime border.

The question arises: Can Vietnam, which recently underwent an extremely grievous war with U.S. imperialism and which is now striving to defend its peaceful work and rebuild the motherland, literally (?razed) by the aggressor, really be called a country that is conducting a policy of hegemonism, as VJESNIK calls it?

The answer to this question is obvious. Also obvious is the fact that the truth is of no interest to the Yugoslav newspaper. VJESNIK further claims that the Soviet Union allegedly had a stake in complicating the PRC's relations with the countries of Indochina and in trying to obtain advantages in the Southeast Asia region, especially after the changes in Japanese-Chinese relations and the normalization of relations between China and the United States.

It will be interesting for the authors of the article, who are probably deliberately confusing the policy of the imperialist powers with that of the socialist countries, to know that the Soviet Union seeks no advantages for itself. The Soviet Union is interested in strengthening peace, and that includes peace in Southeast Asia. That is why it welcomed the creation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a people's democracy state which is on the path of socialism, peace, friendship, neutrality and nonalinement.

Such are the threads that determine the development of events in the Kampuchea region. No crude insinuations, no matter what their origin, will force the Kampuchean people to deviate from the path of struggle for their independence, true independence, not an illusory one. It happens to be a fact that it is the growth of such support that provokes the enraged fit of malice among the hegemonists from Beijing. Thus, regardless of whether its authors want this or not, the VJESNIK article is really repeating the fabrications of the Beijing propaganda. [end Romanov commentary]

TASS commentator Vladimir Romanov is not on good relations with the truth when he says that in the article entitled "Independence Does Not Come on the Bayonets of Intervention" there is "not a word" about the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. This was mentioned and everyone can verify this for himself; but it was previously, too, (on 12 January) that this newspaper wrote about certain actions of this regime which were condemned and criticized by the world public.

But it is one thing to disagree with and criticize someone's actions and quite another thing to launch an armed intervention from outside against an independent country; that is, in this case, Kampuchea. This is precisely what was predominantly discussed by the article on which Romanov comments. The article, for instance, says that "foreign interventions in the internal affairs of independent countries do not occur for the sake of these countries but for the sake of the interests and aims of the attackers. As some postwar examples have confirmed for us, there are in this respect no great differences, regardless of the slogans used."

This is the basic substance of the article entitled "Independence Does Not Come on the Bayonets of Intervention," as, among other things, the title of the article itself states. But this probably does not sufficiently please Romanov and thus there is not a word in his commentary about this; that is, about what is essentially contained in the article.

For this reason he wastes many words on strained word structures. According to him, VJESNIK, that is, the "seven days" supplement, is only "repeating the fabrications of the Beijing propaganda" and it is therefore clear from what circles the editors have borrowed "these phrases."

Is it necessary to explain to Romanov and to his agency that in this event VJESNIK "is repeating" (and it will continue to do so) only what are the essential principles of Yugoslav policy in international relations; and they are independence, equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries? And another thing again is the fact that in the case of Kampuchea a majority of member countries of the UN Security Council and of the United Nations in general have adopted an attitude in accordance with these principles. The member countries of the Security Council requested by a great majority (including China) of 13 against 2 the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. This only further attests to the power of the principles constantly advocated by Yugoslavia. Therefore, Yugoslavia does not need to "repeat fabrications" of anyone's propaganda, [an accusation] which Romanov would like to launch with his inverted logic.

Unfortunately, the Soviet public has not been objectively informed on Yugoslavia's activity in connection with the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict. We have published here, complete and faithfully translated, Vladimir Romanov's commentary on the VJESNIK article, the commentary which the Soviet press has distributed in millions of copies. Can we hope for a miracle that this answer will be presented to the Soviet public, even if only in a small number of copies?

NARODNA ARMIJA COMMENTS ON NEW ASIAN MILITARY POWER

AU311103 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2060 18 Jan 79 p 16 AU

[D.J. commentary: "Indochina's Diagonals: 'The Trojan Horse Strikes'"]

[Excerpts] The government of a country on the Indochinese Peninsula has been overthrown by "an international insurgence" in which several foreign divisions participated. This time the world took this as a serious matter. The UN Security Council held a very stormy debate, lasting several days, under the Damocles' sword of the veto of a big power. Although 13 members of the council were in favor and only two of its members opposed the resolution submitted by the nonalined countries (requesting the withdrawal of all "foreign forces"), the USSR's veto prevented its being adopted. Nevertheless, the veto could not prevent the moral and political condemnation of what has happened in Kampuchea.

This view of the world organization has come at the right time. Small countries--and not only in Asia--have good reason to worry that tomorrow they, too, might be confronted with "an insurgence" which would overthrow their government and set up a model regime in accordance with some alien taste. The example of Kampuchea is a serious warning to the world that it is living in the era of warfare by means of "underground actions." The subversion of governments and systems by means of the modern "Trojan horse"--puppets, "oppositions," "healthy forces," "insurgents," putschists, fifth columns--and with substantial outside support, have become the greatest threat to the security and peace of all countries and especially nonalined countries.

The operations in Kampuchea have been carried out in a "blitzkrieg" style with a combination of an external and an internal strike. Some military experts see in these operations a great similarity to the final operations for the liberation of South Vietnam. The regular Kampuchean Army retreated before the powerful assault of doubly superior attackers to the western part of the country without any major resistance. No reliable information is as yet available about its present state, but a representative of the Kampuchean Government in Beijing [Peking] claims that remnants of four divisions are waging a resistance struggle in the southwestern highland region of Kampuchea (along the Thai border).

Vision of a New Military Power in Asia

All these developments in Asia must be considered in a wider context. The war in Kampuchea also has its place within the framework of the global strategies of big powers. "The Indochina factor" is gaining an increasingly greater importance in the "great triangle" game between the USSR, the United States and China. Vietnam is already the strongest military power in Southeast Asia.

There are undreamed-of prospects for the development of the military factor in the region of Indochina. If a military alliance were concluded between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea (the population of these countries totals 54 million people), then an army of 2 million soldiers could be formed in this region within a relatively short time; an army which, with new weapons and extensive war experience, would grow into a first-class force in Asia. Certain countries see in such an army a future force which would represent a serious counterweight to China. This would radically disrupt the military balance between the big powers in this region and beyond it. The members of the SEATO pact and the ASEAN alliance, which are under American influence, are watching this development of the military-political situation with special interest.

The latest events in Southeast Asia will strain even more the relations between the two largest socialist countries, the USSR and China. This is certainly to the advantage of the capitalist world and especially to the advantage of its greatest power, the United States, which sees in the military confrontation between the Russians and the Chinese the fulfillment of its own long-term plans.

Because of all this it must be anticipated that the further development of the military-political situation in Southeast Asia will significantly affect not only the relations between big powers but also security and peace in the entire world.

TANJUG PREDICTS CHANGES IN ROMANIA'S PARTY LEADERSHIP

LD311751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest--In Bucharest tomorrow a plenary session of the RCP Central Committee will be held. It will be devoted to economic questions, especially agriculture.

Usually well-informed circles report that the plenum will also be concerned with matters of cadre policy and that changes in the party leadership will be made. The changes are to a certain degree connected with the latest changes in the Romanian Government.

VRHOVEC'S SPEECH TO MAPUTO NONALINED MEETING REPORTED

For the Belgrade TANJUG text of Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec's address at the Maputo meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined countries, which was officially opened on 31 January, see the Southern Africa section of the 1 February Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

'FAIRLY STRONG' EARTHQUAKE REPORTED NEAR SARAJEVO

LD311420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1203 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--At 1037 and 10 seconds this morning the apparatus of the Seismological Institute in Sarajevo registered a fairly strong earthquake in Visoko and nearby localities. The earthquake registered 5.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. Its epicentre was registered about 34 km northwest of Sarajevo in the area between Visoko, Fojnica and Busovaca.

The earthquake has alarmed the population near these three towns. However, according to present estimates, the earthquake has not caused any material damage.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL BUDGET COMMITTEE APPROVES KOSOVO LOAN

LD311354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Since Kosovo is not fully in a position to fulfill its commitments toward social activities because of its financial difficulties, it will receive a loan of 150 million dinars from the funds of the budget reserves of the federation. At its session today the Committee for the Federal Budget of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly approved the proposal made by the Federal Executive Council that a bill be passed to give the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo a loan, to be repaid by the end of this year. The committee also accepted the Federal Executive Council proposal that the bill be passed under emergency procedure.

(Tarik Karabic), assistant federal secretary of finance, reminded the delegates of the Kosovo amendment made at the time the 1979 federal budget was passed and also of the decision to the effect that during the first quarter of this year the Federal Executive Council should prepare a packet of measures designed to overcome the financial difficulties of the province.

As a first step, until comprehensive measures are passed, the Federal Executive Council has suggested an intervention with a 150 million dinar loan, which has been accepted by the representatives of Kosovo. Federal Executive Council member Vajo Skendzic drew attention to the fact that routine measures for the development of Kosovo are inadequate, and that the Federal Executive Council will soon propose supplementary ones which should solve the problem of financing social activities in a satisfactory manner.

Rahim Sejdiu, a delegate from Kosovo, briefed committee members on the problems of Kosovo which this loan would only mitigate. At the moment the province is short of 120 primary schools, in Pristina schools work in four shifts, while in some localities schools are located in private houses. Out of the total of 22 municipalities in Kosovo 21 live on subsidies.

BELGRADE SAWP SESSION CRITICIZES NIN EDITORIAL POLICY

LD292328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Certain political and ideopolitical omissions have recently occurred in the NIN editorial policy. This was the conclusion reached at today's expanded session of the information section of the town conference of the SAWP of Belgrade. In discussing within the framework of its established practice some issues of the editorial policy of NIN, this session of the SAWP town conference, as was the case when the program orientation of other publications, and the problems concerning the Belgrade program on revision and similar issues were discussed, analyzed in a critical and substantiated manner some articles which recently appeared in this prominent weekly.

In noting that NIN has from time to time neglected the broader social interest by succumbing to sensationalism, along with bombast and inappropriate titles--as for instance "Open Letter to the Government," "A More Severe Course" or "Starry Moments of the Bulgarian-Soviet Love"--[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1728 GMT on 28 January carries a "correction" deleting passage enclosed in dashes] the participants in the meeting decided that these aspects, as well as the uncritical manner of the editorial board of NIN in publishing polemics which have turned into private rivalries between those conducting the polemics, are the consequences of the weakening of editorial criteria and lack of critical attitude of the editorial board toward its work.

At the same time it was noted that these phenomena have been observed above all in the collective itself. Therefore members of the editorial board, the basic organization of the League of Communists and the publishing council of NIN have discussed these and similar phenomena. It was decided that all these discussions--today's session at the Belgrade SAWP section being a part of them--should contribute to the continuation of the democratization of the editorial policy of NIN--and not only of this weekly but of the information media as a whole--and to the increase of social influence on the editing and the image of the public information media.

In this connection it was decided that today's discussion at the SAWP of Belgrade represented a contribution to the discussion which is being conducted on the editorial policy and on the problems arising in this context in NIN and in the POLITIKA newspaper organization, to which this weekly belongs.